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LAST EDITION

MARTIAL LAW IN FORCE IN SPAIN; POSITION ACUTE

Suspension of Guarantees More
Necessary Now Than at Any
Time Since Old Republic Is
Statement—Juntas Numerous

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—Following immediately on the Premier's declaration that all stories of trouble in Spain are untrue and that the state of things is normal and also the Government instructions to its ambassadors abroad to issue a statement to this effect, is the sudden decision now announced to suspend constitutional guarantees throughout the country and the sharp calling of an emergency meeting of the Cabinet. At the same time the Minister of the Interior announces that the suspension of guarantees is more necessary now than at any time since the days of the old republic, more than 40 years ago. The reference is itself is significant.

There is, however, no surprise in the present state of things, and in the declaration of martial law to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor who have followed the dispatches from Spain. Against the governmental declarations that all is well, extremely absurd as they are, The Christian Science Monitor correspondent has stated the facts and has shown the alarming state of things that exists and the causes.

The situation is developing rapidly and it appears to be the established policy of the new Government to deny its existence and to smother the symptoms temporarily with any convenient material, a course leading only to the eventual and severe aggravation of the case. It was hoped to quiet the army with hasty concessions of all it asked for, but this has set every service in Spain in the same rebellious attitude and new combinations for so-called defense are arising everywhere. Juntas are increasing like mushrooms and this in itself is a new and original revolutionary movement of the first importance. The Government, only a week old, has already shown its impotence and its time is very short. The suspension of guarantees at this moment, however necessary it has become, is the most dangerous step conceivable.

Proclamation of Martial Law

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—Martial law was proclaimed today in Spain, when Premier Dato, with the approval of the King, suspended constitutional guarantees because of political intrigues against the throne. A new and rigid censorship upon all military information, the movement of troops, the attitude of Spain toward the European war and the movement of warships, as well as strike meetings and the agitation of political societies has been established.

The official note proclaiming martial law follows:

"Following reports from various provinces, according to which campaigns of agitation have been conducted by well-known persons, who have incited violence and provoked disorder, and outbursts on the part of a certain section of the press, which has been publishing deplorable articles attacking the fundamentals of social order and tending to destroy military discipline and to present Spain as a country undermined by the passion of revolution and ripe to afford a spectacle of violence and crime, the Government, after an examination of all the circumstances that menace public order, in various ways, believes it indispensable to tranquility to decree the suspension of the guarantees."

LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

Reports from the western front show increasing gains for the British. London states that further information regarding the operations carried out by Sir Douglas Haig's forces on Monday night, northeast of Fontenelle-Croixelles, is to the effect that the British gained all their objectives with little loss, and successfully repulsed all counterattacks. Further north, just south of Lens, astride the Souchez River, British troops have extended their gains and Sir Douglas Haig reports the capture of German positions on a front of two miles to a depth of 1000 yards, and the occupation of the village of La Oubette about a mile south of Lens.

On the French front, after the gains recorded yesterday in the Chemin des Dames region, Paris reports a "calm day" save in the region of Moulin de Laux, where artillery fighting was quite active and in the region of Rheims, which was again violently bombarded.

Paris also reports intense cannonading on both sides at various points along the front in Macedonia, the repulse of German-Bulgarian attacks and a successful British raid east of Lake Doiran.

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—Army headquarters announces: Near Vauxhall, a strong French fire was (Continued on page eight, column one)

REPORT MADE ON MONGOLIA ACCIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No recurrence of the premature explosions aboard the United States armed merchant ships is likely, in view of the action of the Navy Department in eliminating the brass mouth cups from use in the six-inch guns and the substitution of compressed cork, says the report of the Senate Military Affairs Committee filed today, following an investigation of the mishap aboard the armed liner Mongolia.

The committee slightly calls to task the Navy Department for not having made its tests at the Indian Head proving grounds with the brass mouth cup, and states the belief that had such test been made the Mongolia incident would not have occurred.

RUSSIAN COUNCIL STATES BELIEFS

Resolution of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates Provides for
Invitation to Russia of Delegations of Socialists

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The Congress of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates of All-Russia passed by a large majority a resolution concerning the Durnovo Villa seizure, protesting against the demonstration attempted without consultation with the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and declaring generally against armed demonstrations outside the walls of the latter council.

The congress further appeals to the democracies of all the powers for a more definite policy of peace without annexations or indemnities on the basis of the rights of nations to settle their own destiny. The democracies are asked to note the lack of energy manifested in their attitude toward the recent statements by their governments regarding their war aims, which puts the Russian revolution in a delicate situation.

Delegates from allied and neutral countries of all the Socialist parties are invited to visit Russia. A protest is made against imperialism, against governments blocking intended visits to Russia and the placing of the diplomatic corps and foreign offices under more direct control of the people is urged.

Finally the congress' declaration states that the Russian revolutionary democracy must fully contribute towards a reinforcement of the Army, for the breaking of the Russian front would mean the downfall of the Russian revolution and a fatal blow to the whole of the international democracies. Specially it is the view of the congress that the question of an offensive should be decided entirely from military and strategic viewpoints.

QUESTIONS TO BE BROUGHT TO HAGUE

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—It is announced that the following questions will be discussed at The Hague by representatives of the British and German departments concerned with prisoners of war, namely, resumption of the repatriation of combatant and civilian prisoners under existing agreements, extension of existing agreements for repatriation of combatant and civilian prisoners, transfer of combatant prisoners of war to other neutral countries in addition to Switzerland, internment of civilian prisoners of war in neutral countries, more expeditious and satisfactory delivery of prisoners, reprisals on prisoners, delay in reporting and failure to report capture of prisoners.

RIVERS AND HARBOR BILL IS PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House today passed the annual Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Bill by a vote of 205 to 132. The bill carries appropriations aggregating \$27,000,000 for the improvement of rivers and for carrying on waterway improvement projects in the United States.

The amount carried in this year's appropriation is smaller than in past years, but, even allowing for this, it was thought that the bill would be defeated by a small margin, because it was not a war measure. The vote was a surprise. It is thought that the Senate will defeat the measure or greatly reduce the amount.

The bill has been dragging along in the House for the last two weeks and has been interrupted a number of times by other more important measures. There are some features of the bill that are generally believed to be meritorious, while there are others which clearly come under the head of "pork" and are held to be entirely uncalled for, at least during the present emergency.

COTTON PRICE CONTROLLED

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Board of Trade today decided to establish a board of control to assume charge of prices for raw cotton.

GERMAN AFFAIR STIRS NORWAY

Behavior of German Minister Is
Held Similar to That of Count
von Bernstorff Before United
States Entered the War

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The extraordinary behavior of the German minister at Christiania and the probable future developments are being keenly discussed. Not the least marked feature of the situation is the similarity between the present situation in Norway and that of Count von Bernstorff in Washington immediately prior to the entry of the United States into the war.

As far as can be gathered, the general opinion in Norway is not only one of intense surprise at Germany's action, but a clear conviction that a determination of Germany to demand an apology from Norway for having prevented what would have been a gross breach of international comity and a flagrant crime would result in war.

From Christiania comes the definite statement which is published in the Norwegian newspapers to the effect that Baron von Rautenfels actually carried the passport of an Imperial German courier, and that his luggage was addressed to the German Legation, Christiania, being sealed with the German Foreign Office stamp. It is further understood that the courier was not disavowed by the German Legation nor did the German minister send a representative to witness the opening of the trunk by the police, although requested to do so. The explosives discovered were, it is understood, in the shape of round and rectangular bombs and infernal machines disguised to look like coal, fountain pens, twist tobacco, cigarettes, chalk, and so forth. In addition to the discoveries in the courier's luggage, explosives were found packed in trunks received from Germany at the house of a Finnish tailor named Witau.

Norway Discusses Situation

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The discovery of bombs in Herr von Rautenfels' luggage is still the principal topic of discussion, and the Norwegian papers continue to publish details and to outline the probable results of the investigations. The activity of von Rautenfels is compared with that of Boy-Ed and von Papen in Washington, and it is pointed out that the activity of these men resulted in the growth of a strong antipathy to Germany among Americans.

Proceeding then to discuss the situation, the Morgenblatt asks if Germany wishes Norway to join the Allies. Answering its own question, this paper states that in leading circles in Germany it is hoped there will be no breach with Norway, the reason being that if Norway were to join in the war, a great Anglo-American naval base might be established in southwest Norway, resulting in a complete hemming in of the German Navy.

The Dagensnyheter affirms that von Rautenfels is living in Stockholm for some months, having, he said, escaped from Finland. It appeared, also, the journal points out, that during his sojourn in Stockholm he frequently visited, Habaranda, Berlin, Copenhagen and Christiania. It is understood that his real name is Gerich, and that he is a German officer, although having lived in Finland some time.

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INCREASE IN PRICE OF THE MONITOR
Beginning Monday, July 2, the price of The Christian Science Monitor will be Three Cents the copy.

ANTISECTARIAN HEARING GOES ON

Debate Is Resumed on the Pro-
posals to Prohibit Appropria-
tion of Public Money for De-
nominational Institutions

Further arguments for an antisectionarian amendment to the Massachusetts constitution to prohibit public appropriations for sectarian purposes were made today at the continued hearing before the committee on the bill of rights of the Constitutional Convention at the State House. Among the speakers were Prof. Richard M. Vaughan of the Newton Theological School, the Rev. Israel Ainsworth of the Old Cambridge Baptist Church and former State Senator Samuel W. George of Haverhill.

Former Senator George spoke for the amendment introduced by him, which prohibits public appropriations for institutions under denominational or ecclesiastical control and includes a guarantee of religious freedom not unlike that now in the Constitution; the other speakers favored Professor Anderson's antisectionarian amendment, prohibiting public appropriations for use by any institution or for any purpose under sectarian control.

Professor Vaughan challenged statements made by Martin M. Lomasney yesterday that the Massachusetts Agricultural College was as sectarian as the Carney Hospital, and should be forbidden to receive public appropriations if the prohibition was to extend to the Carney Hospital. The church, said Professor Vaughan, is an instrument for propaganda, and the institutions of a church, whether school, hospital or otherwise, are religious by nature and are intended for propaganda purposes, although the immediate use may appear to be for instruction or philanthropy. These institutions are purely sectarian.

When the State assisted financially a sectarian institution, it diverted thereby a part of the money raised by taxation of all the people to the use of those engaged in propagating the religious dogma of the particular church of which the institution is an instrument. This proceeding was fundamentally contrary to the doctrine of church and State.

On the other hand, continued Professor Vaughan, there are institutions under private control which are carrying on part of the work of the State—the educational and philanthropic part—without thought of religious propaganda and in no way under the control of any church. These institutions are in no way sectarian. He believed it may be the better policy at present for the State to aid financially the nonsectarian institutions it has been helping in recent years.

Notwithstanding the array of data of State appropriations for educational and charitable institutions not under public control, presented by Mr. Lomasney yesterday, Professor Vaughan questioned whether a dollar had been given by the State in recent years to a sectarian institution. He challenged Mr. Lomasney's statement that the Perkins Institute was a sectarian institution. Money had gone in recent years to institutions not under public control, but they were also not under sectarian control, so far as Professor Vaughan knew.

A clear distinction between sectarian and nonsectarian institutions was said to be drawn by the Carnegie Foundation in giving pensions to teachers. Brown University was a sectarian institution because its charter provides that a majority of (Continued on page six, column three)

CHICAGO PAPER URGES WAR PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Chicago Evening Post today comes out for war prohibition through the dry provision of the food control bill declaring that the United States is inevitably going dry for the duration of the war and advising Congress to pass the bill and the quicker the better.

The Post is one of the John C. Shaffer publications, which include papers also in Denver, Louisville, Indianapolis, Muncie and Terra Haute. Mr. Shaffer was not at his office today but a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the rest of the papers of which Mr. Shaffer is editor would undoubtedly take the same stand as the Chicago Evening Post for war prohibition.

FEDERAL ORDER MAY BAR SALOON

Secretary of the Navy Daniels to
Take Action on Proposed
Liquor Establishment Oppo-
site Charlestown Navy Yard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The attention of Secretary Daniels was called this morning to the efforts to locate a saloon at one of the entrances of the Charlestown Navy Yard. After noting the situation as presented in newspaper statements he said:

"I shall take the matter up immediately and wire the commandant this morning."

The secretary was asked whether under the broad powers conferred upon the Government in such situations the Navy Department could establish a prohibition zone around navy yards and naval bases. The question brought the answer that the War Department has taken such action with respect to military posts.

While the secretary did not say definitely that similar action will be taken for the protection of navy yards against the liquor evil, it is practically certain that adequate means will be taken to safeguard the efficiency of both workmen and enlisted men at all navy yards.

The conditions at Newport are regarded by the department as being the worst that the Navy has to contend with, and they are to be remedied even if the department has to prohibit sailors and marines from going into the city.

Citizens File Protest

Many Objections to Saloon Op-
posite Navy Yard Submitted

Many citizens appeared before the Boston Licensing Board this afternoon to protest against an application for the transfer of a saloon license from 84 Medford Street, Charlestown, to a point directly opposite the north gate to the Charlestown Navy Yard. The filing of the application for the transfer aroused the opposition of a great many citizens who saw in the effort to transfer the license further encroachment of the liquor interests upon the navy yard and the important Government work which is being conducted there.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, declared on his visit to Boston last week that the efforts of the licensees to transfer their license in his opinion were "decidedly unpatriotic" and this opinion is shared by the persons who prepared to protest the transfer. It was pointed out by the remonstrants that the granting of the application would accentuate deplorable conditions already existing about the navy yard and that efficiency of the Government employees would still further be undermined.

UNREGISTERED TO BE DETAINED

United States customs officials at Boston have been ordered to detain all men of military age that cannot show a registration card, if they attempt to leave the country by steamer, according to announcement made at the local custom house today.

Orders came from Washington to this effect, and Collector Edmund Billings has stationed inspectors at all steamer terminals.

Any persons unable to show cards will be turned over to the Assistant United States District Attorney, it was reported at the custom house. All passengers leaving for any overseas country must first have their passports vided by the collector of customs from the port of embarkation.

DANISH STEAMER IS SUNK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Danish steamer Gunhild has been sunk without warning by a German submarine. Twelve members of the crew of 19 were rescued, according to news received in a dispatch to the State Department today. There were no Americans aboard.

PUBLIC DEMANDS "DRY" AMENDMENT IN FOOD MEASURE

Senators and Representatives Receive Great
Volume of Letters and Telegrams
Insisting on Speedy Enactment

LIQUOR INFLUENCE FELT IN SENATE

"Wet" Interests Use Warning of Revenue Loss Under
Prohibition But New Taxes, It Is Believed, Will
Fully Offset Loss of Liquor Income

From all over the United States there have come to Washington thousands and thousands of telegrams and letters to members of both branches of Congress, showing an unprecedented demand for the passage of a "bone dry" amendment to the food control bill, which already has passed the House and now is being considered by the Senate. Influences of all kinds are being used by the liquor interests to force the Senate to cut the prohibitory clause from the food bill as passed by the House or to amend it in such manner as to allow the sale of liquor to continue. It is considered probable, however, that the Senate will heed the loud call of public opinion and will pass some sort of a prohibitory amendment, and one not so far removed from that passed by the House as to prevent the agreement on a joint amendment that will satisfy the people of the United States and make the nation "bone dry."

A leading argument advanced by the liquor people for continuance of the traffic is the alleged loss of revenue in war income foreseen from taxes that it is proposed to place on the business, and the prospective ruin of the grape industry in California, which they claim to foresee. Other taxes, say the prohibition adherents, will make up easily the loss from liquor taxes; and the answer given to the California plaint, which, by the way, does not come from California, is that the grape growers can sell their products to grape juice manufacturers at prices larger than they have been able to get from wine makers.

PLEA TO "SAVE BEER" ATTACKED

Liquor Interests Attempting to
Use Workers as Scapegoats in
Petition to President and Con-
gress, Says Church Council

"An attempt of the liquor men to use workmen as scapegoats in petitioning the President and Congress to 'save their beer' is the way the Rev. Charles Stelzle of New York City, field secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America, terms the advertisement recently in a Washington (D. C.) newspaper, under the caption "2,082,637 Workmen Petition the President and Congress Against Cutting Off a Habitual Temperate Beverage," alleged to have been inserted by the liquor interests. The names of about 500 different organizations with the number of members of each filled two pages. The number appeared to total 2,082,637.

"To the average person who is unfamiliar with 'trade union affairs' continues the Rev. Mr. Stelzle, this advertisement must have seemed very impressive, but the National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, purchased two pages of advertising in a Washington paper, of June 15, for the purpose of answering the liquor men's advertisement for the liquor men no doubt paid for it—making a careful analysis of the organizations and members, and presenting some constructive arguments in favor of war prohibition.

"It is interesting to note that the liquor men in their advertisement had more workmen enumerated as signers of the petition to the President in the 22 states mentioned, than there are members in the American Federation of Labor throughout the country. Also, hundreds of thousands of names were duplicated many times in the different organizations tabulated.

"Furthermore, only 445 local labor unions signed the petition, although there are 22,000 such labor bodies throughout the country, which means that over 21,500 local unions had failed to sign the petition. As a matter of fact no individual workmen were asked to sign the petition which was presented to President Wilson and Congress by President Samuel Gompers. What actually happened was that a small minority of trade unionists assumed to speak for theicans aboard.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Coinciding with the efforts the liquor interests of the United States are making in the Senate to postpone the day of absolute national prohibition, there has arisen in all sections of the country an unprecedented public demand for the passage of the prohibition legislation written into the administration food speculation bill by the House of Representatives.

Senators and representatives are receiving a great volume of telegrams and letters from tens of thousands of citizens whom they represent in Congress, insisting that the exigencies of the war require the speedy enactment of temperance legislation.

An example of the country's demands came to light recently when Representative Randall, prohibitionist member from California, placed in the Congressional Record several hundreds of telegrams from men of prominence in commercial and professional life, who have earnestly expressed themselves in favor of wartime prohibition. These telegrams filled 20 pages of the record.

Meanwhile the brewers and distillers have concentrated their forces upon the members of the Senate, where the decision rests. There are ample evidences that they will leave no stone unturned to defeat or at least considerably modify, the "dry" sections of the food bill.

They wish to effect a compromise with the senators, to have them exempt from the legislation light wines and beers, so that their manufacture during the war will not be stopped. The temperance advocates in Congress declare, however, that they will accept nothing less than the Barclay and the Webb amendments, adopted by the House in the final hours of the food debate last Saturday. They are about to serve due notice upon the Senate to this effect. They refuse a compromise.

The "wets" are using every parliamentary device at their command to prevent a clear cut issue in the Senate on the prohibition question. This time they have found a vulnerable point in the revenue situation. The Administration leaders framing the war revenue bill had planned to obtain about \$500,000,000 from the liquor traffic. The "wets" are now pointing to what they contend will be an irreparable loss of revenue if this source is closed. On the other hand, it is believed that new taxes can be written into the bill so as to raise the revenue, and yet not work hardship on the taxpayers.

Late this afternoon the Administration Food Speculation Bill passed by the House on Saturday, will be reported to the Senate from its Committee on Agriculture. The full committee received the report of the subcommittee on the liquor traffic. (Continued on page five, column one)

FRANCE AND THE U-BOAT MENACE

Admiral Lacaze Submits Figures to Chamber in Support of His Reassuring Statement on the Submarine Peril

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—M. Ribot is determined not to have any secret sittings of the Chamber, as far as the Government is concerned, unless the matters to be discussed are of a nature which it would be dangerous for the enemy to know. In accordance with this determination he announced that the statement to be made by the Minister of Marine touching on the submarine menace would be a public one. That the Chamber did sit in secret session for an hour and a half was due to the Radical Socialist Deputy for Agen, M. Cel, who, after a long speech in which he quoted some significant figures relating to the quantity of tonnage destroyed by the enemy and the amount built by the Allies to supply the deficit, requested that the Chamber meet in secret session, since it was impossible for him to go into the matter of the nation's means of defense against submarines at an open sitting.

At the close of the sitting behind closed doors Admiral Lacaze mounted the tribune and dealt immediately with the accusation brought against him as Minister of Marine of having systematically denied the submarine peril and of having refused to take it into consideration. If I had not been giving my attention to the submarine peril, what should I have been doing at the Ministry of Marine? he asked, and added that the Chamber was fully aware, through its Naval Commission and those members who daily visited his offices, of the direction which he had given to the activity of his department. I never denied the submarine peril, he went on. I only said that the submarine peril would not be fatal to us. The Germans, through one of their most representative admirals, had declared that in a few weeks they would have reduced both Great Britain and ourselves. I shall go fully into the present position of the Allies. I shall examine M. Cel's figures, I shall confirm them and I shall show that they bear out my statement, which agrees with that of Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Milner: We shall not be beaten by submarine warfare. We have suffered very heavy losses, but our admirable country has weathered so many other trials of an even more cruel nature, that there can be no doubt that these material losses and the restrictions which they entail, will be fully accepted. I confirm M. Cel's figures as to the loss of allied tonnage.

On Aug. 1, 1914, the total tonnage of the Allies and the neutral nations amounted to 40,500,000 tons. The losses caused by the enemy from Aug. 1, 1914, to Jan. 1, 1917, amounted to 3,840,000 tons which must be added to 1,700,000 tons, the result of accidents at sea which have risen above the average in peace times. During the same period the Allies constructed 4,402,000 tons and captured 900,000 tons, so that at the beginning of 1917 the Allies and the neutral nations found themselves practically in the same position as they had been at the beginning of the war. What is the present situation? Since the beginning of the year up to the end of April, we have had losses amounting to 2,500,000 tons; if the remainder of the year was as bad as the first four months our losses would be 7,500,000 tons in 1917 and the recuperation, as calculated by the Veritas bureau—not counting the German tonnage seized by the United States—would be 4,850,000 tons. I have taken steps to question the two powers which stand for the highest figures in this tonnage—Great Britain and the United States—and I was told that the figures represented what it was hoped to attain, but that it could not be affirmed that the hope would be realized. While subscribing to the figures I, therefore, do not stand here in the condition of blind optimism which has been described at this sitting. By subtracting 2,000,000 tons from this forecast we should have lost at the end of the year from 4,000,000 to 4,500,000 on a total of 40,000,000. Can it really be credited that this reduction would be of a nature to interfere with our existence? Is this the blockade of the Allied ports announced by Germany? With the adoption of necessary restrictions, declared Admiral Lacaze, the tonnage which we shall still have left will permit us to provide for the country's existence and the increase of war material. During the present month up to May 20, Allies and neutrals have lost 330,000 tons, which means about 500,000 tons for the whole month. The figure is certainly not small, but it is a great reduction on preceding months. Germany declared that in five weeks' time Great Britain and France would be driven to their knees. What has occurred? Last year we imported by sea routes 2,800,000 tons of cereals, 21,000,000 tons of coal, and the losses by torpedoes were less than 1 per cent. The year was perhaps a favorable one, but let us take the first three months of this year: Only 10 per cent of our cereals have been sent to the bottom. In April the losses were 10 per cent for cereals, 2 1/2 per cent for metals, and in the case of coal, too, they were low. In the month of May the figures are 7 per cent for cereals, 4 per cent for metals, and the coal again quite low. Some one has said that the boats are not running now. It was the German admiral who wanted to have it believed that directly the German threat began to be realized, there would be the greatest difficulty in finding sailors ready to sign on. Let us examine what really

occurred. If, in February, the German threat appeared to produce a certain effect, if neutrals refused to allow their ships to put to sea, it was not because they were afraid, but because they demanded a revision of the insurance rates. Some newspapers declared that in order to hide the truth we were sending some small boats from one port to another. The truth is this: 105 ships per day, of 500 tons, coasting vessels excluded, circulated during the month of February; 118 in March, 128 in April, 139 from May 1 to May 18, corresponding to a tonnage of 4,066,000 tons in January, 3,600,000 tons in February, 4,220,000 tons for March and in April, a particularly tried month, 4,300,000 tons. In such conditions can the German statement that we are blockaded really be accepted? And what about Germany? How much reaches her? continued Admiral Lacaze. Nothing, to my knowledge, at any rate. What we have to determine is whether the submarine warfare which is being waged upon us results in such consequences to our imports as to cause us to lose the war owing to its effects. The figures which I have given answer this question. Let us consider the situation without fear and also without a blind optimism, but as for saying that the submarine warfare is a determining factor, that is not so!

M. Cel, continued the Minister of Marine, has spoken of our means of defense. I cannot see why they should not be discussed in public. It would be childish to suppose that they are not known by our enemies, and as far as that goes, there is no need to be an expert to imagine what they consist of. They include patrol boats, the provisioning of merchant vessels with guns and wireless telegraph apparatus, aviation, nets, mines, dredging nets, smoke devices.

Admiral Lacaze then explained in detail the measures which he had taken for providing adequate means of defense. The effort, he was perfectly prepared to admit, was not even yet sufficient. In the matter of patrol boats he had both resorted to purchase abroad and to home construction. But already the English had got possession of a number of available boats abroad. When he became Minister of Marine, Admiral Lacaze had found at his disposal, apart from torpedo boat destroyers, 243 patrol boats which were used for the protection of nets and were armed. At the present day, the French navy possessed 481, to which number had to be added sloops, gunboats, etc., which brought the figure up to 552. He aimed at having 900 units, and was continuing to effect purchases in London, because London was the great world market for shipping. As for home construction, it had been almost completely abandoned, owing to the fact that, only foreseeing a short war, the naval construction establishments had been handed over to the Army authorities to be transformed into munition works. The arsenals had, however, once more been reorganized, as well as a large number of the private construction yards. A number of workmen had also been secured for naval construction. Among other statements made by Admiral Lacaze with regard to the arming of merchantmen, he said that all merchant and patrol boats would, by October next, be provided with wireless telegraph apparatus, and with two guns of effective type. The delay in the matter of the guns had been due to the necessity for the construction of mountings. As for the coast defenses, these concerned the Minister of War; but Admiral Lacaze affirmed that there was the closest cooperation between the two departments in this matter. The organization of the patrols had been made the subject of a conference at Corfu between the Allies, and the decisions had been approved by Great Britain, Italy and by France, and were about to be enforced. The debate was adjourned at this point.

PORTO RICO EAGER TO ENLIST FOR WAR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—By the voluntary enlistment of 600 men within less than a month and a total enlistment of approximately 1400 men within less than a year, Porto Rico has probably contributed her share of voluntary soldiers to the United States Army. The Porto Rico regiment of Infantry is now at full war strength—1969 enlisted men. One-half of the regiment is now on duty in Panama and the other half is still here awaiting orders to join the regiment there.

So great was the enthusiasm throughout the island to join the regiment that the pick of the youth of the island was at the disposal of the recruiting officers. During the selection of the last 600 men, fully five men were rejected temporarily out of every six applicants. Of the last volunteers chosen not one was over 25 years of age and the majority were nearer 21 than 25. Hundreds more volunteers could have been secured had not the regiment been completely filled or had there been any other organization in which to place the men, according to Lieut.-Col. Orval P. Townsend, who has been in charge of the recruiting, and who states that he has never anywhere seen more enthusiasm for military service.

RAILROAD CHANGES LIGHT SIGNAL SYSTEM

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The change in light signals, which the Pennsylvania Railroad has been working on for a year, will be made all over the system on Thursday, June 28, at 5 o'clock in the evening. The confusion between white and green lights at night will be eliminated, says the North American.

Atmospheric conditions frequently make them appear similar. Hereafter green lights will be used at night where white lights were formerly used. Yellow lights will be used where green lights were formerly in service.

"THE SINISTER INTRIGUE"

THE THREE SEVENS
At 11 o'clock on the morning of the 25th of July, 1914, the guns of a Swedish guardship, behind the navy island, began to boom their salute. Immediately afterwards the gray nose of a warship pushed from behind the line of trees, and seven ironclads, one after another, steamed round the point, and cast anchor within sight of the palace in Stockholm. It was the President of the French Republic coming, straight from his visit to the Tsar



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
President Poincaré

of all Russias, to take counsel with the King of Sweden. That was a glorious July morning. The streets were filled with sightseers, and business for the day seemed almost to have come to an end. Yet it was impossible to mingle with the crowd without gaining a sense that something had happened which was marring the occasion. From the offices of the newspapers the boys were beginning to run out, and it was not the news of the visit of M. Poincaré that they were selling, but reports of the first fighting between the Austrians and Servians upon the Danube. Thus it was that the great war began. A couple of days later, it was just the same in Berlin. The cafes were full, the theaters crowded, the Tiergarten bright with flowers, yet there was a deep spirit of unrest, and when the boys with the special bulletins came racing along the streets, the free sheets were nearly torn from their hands in the hurry of the crowds to read the news. Those were the nights when all Berlin was in the streets. Thousands upon thousands of men, and hundreds of women, too, marching in from Charlottenburg, tramping down the Unter den Linden, and then massing themselves with the other arrivals in the great square before the palace. The Kaiser had just come back from his yachting trip in Norwegian waters, but not a sign was forthcoming from the darkened windows overhead; and so the crowd would turn and march, march to the statue of Bismarck to sing "Die Wacht am Rhein"; march to the Austrian Embassy to call upon the Ambassador to come out upon the balcony and speak; march endlessly, restlessly, cheering all the time, for the great struggle which even then men realized was inevitable, without realizing what it meant. When the last transcontinental train steamed out of the great station on the Friedrichstrasse, the night before war was declared with Russia, there was a sort of lull in the storm. The next morning, in the station at Liège, men and women were going lightly about their business, and so all along the line of cities into France. In France, however, the dread of what was coming had already fallen, in a few hours the maîtres were posting the mobilization orders in the streets, and the whole country realized that the hour which, since 1871, had held the sword suspended, had at last been severed.

Even then in England few people realized what was coming. France and Russia, with some of the Balkan powers, might be shortly engaged in the war for which everybody had been prepared for nearly half a century, but what business was that of hers. When, at last, Sir Edward Grey made his famous speech in the House of Commons, and it was seen that war was inevitable, there was a feeling of almost dumb surprise. Then came the great days of preparation, when the streets seemed nothing but marching men, and the roads out into the country nothing but processions of horses. The great war began, and even then no man recognized that, as President Wilson was to say three years later, the demands made upon Serbia, by the German war lords, those demands which had so greatly stirred the Stockholm crowd, had been made in the hope that they might not arouse Europe, but with the intentions that they should be pressed "whether they did or not, for they thought themselves ready for the final issue of arms."

The object for which Germany decided to take up arms, in the summer of 1914, was probably not the idea of a single individual, nor did it grow in a day. It was, in all probability, the gradual development of those three wars of incredible success, known as the Seven Days' War, the Seven Weeks' War, and the Seven Months' War. To find her way to the shores of the North Sea, and to establish there a great naval station with free egress to the

Atlantic was, of course, the first step. But it was a step which the men who built the Kiel Canal and established the naval base at Wilhelmshaven, never even connected with the vision of "Welt-Politik" which was eventually to animate the group of soldiers, statesmen, artists, and politicians who constituted what came to be known as "the men about the Kaiser." Before anything could be done, however, Schleswig-Holstein had to be secured. And so there was engineered the famous Seven Days' War, the war which tore Schleswig-Holstein out of the grasp of Denmark, and placed them under the aegis of Prussia. This was in 1864, when the attack on Denmark was supported by Austria, with the result that Schleswig, which had been part of the realm of Denmark since the Eleventh Century, and Holstein, which had been joined to it since the Fifteenth, were liberated from Denmark for whom many of the people had never had any particular affection. In those days the hegemony of the German states was held by Austria, and it was quite evident that as long as this was so, the opportunity for Prussian domination would not occur. In 1866, accordingly, Bismarck embarked on his second great enterprise. War was declared against Austria, the Battle of Sadowa was fought, and in seven weeks Austria was prostrate. The hegemony of the German states passed from Vienna to Berlin, and the immediate sign of this was witnessed in the incorporation of the freed provinces of Schleswig-Holstein, Dane and German all alike, in the Kingdom of Prussia. This was in 1866.

Still, ever since the Napoleonic era, France had stood in the eyes of Europe as the great military power. Not even Waterloo had sufficed to break the glamor, and when another Napoleon seized the throne which had been seized by the first Napoleon, and proceeded to make war in Italy against Austria, all the glories of Jena and Austerlitz were revived without any real foundation. No man knew this better than Bismarck, unless it was the great tactician von Moltke, or equally great organizer von Roon. In the days after Sadowa, therefore, these three men tempered the German fighting machine to the point when they conceived that it was fit to cut down the imperial throne in France. In the

midsummer of 1870 the world was suddenly startled by a new war. The Emperor of the French, partially out of necessity, as he deemed, for establishing his dynasty, but really as the result of the triumphant cornering policy of Bismarck, declared war. The result is a thing of yesterday. When the treaty of Frankfurt was signed, France had surrendered Alsace-Lorraine to Germany, and had consented to pay a war indemnity which it was believed would pauperize her for a century.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Bismarck

The rise of Prussia had been meteoric. In the seven years from 1864 to 1871 she had crushed Austria, torn Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark, and Alsace-Lorraine from France, and had established herself as the head of the German race. This admission was made when, in the great hall at Versailles, the King of Prussia was hailed by the princes of Germany as German Emperor; and the first effect of it was seen when the King of Hanover was bidden, at the point of the bayonet, to come into the German confederation, and on refusing was driven from his throne, whilst Hanover with the great city of Hamburg was embedded in the German Empire.

HAWAII INTER-ISLAND LINE WANTS INCREASE

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—So hard has the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company been hit by war prices on numerous commodities that "the abandonment of the freight business is being seriously considered, with the alternative of increases in the company's freight and passenger rates," says the Star Bulletin.

This was the gist of the testimony of President James A. Kennedy at a meeting of the Public Utilities Commission in the Public Works Department office. Mr. Kennedy asserted that the cost of catering for meals to passengers is higher by \$2000 each month than it was a year ago, and that in the first three months of the present year the earnings of the transportation department were less by \$26,000 than for the same period one year ago.

The getting of coal is the hardest problem the company is facing, said Mr. Kennedy, who added that the company was refusing to make contracts for coal longer than for June, July and August. Prices of coal are going up rapidly. The shipping president stated further that if the Matson Navigation Company should put its boats on the New York-New Mediterranean run it would receive \$40 a ton for carrying coal.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL EVILS

Politics Found by Chairman of Canada's Railway Commission to Be Greatest Drawback to Taking Over of Railroads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WINNIPEG, Man.—Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of Canada's railway commission, speaking before the Canadian Club here, dwelt strongly on the question of Government ownership and operation of railways, and the evil of their management by political methods. "Difficulty in connection with our Canadian railway problem," he said, "lies, not in public ownership, but in political operation—in displacing business methods by those demanded by the party caucus, in operating the systems, not for the benefit of the country as a whole, not in the interest of the general taxpayer, but in the interest of some particular locality where votes are of more importance."

As one of the commissioners who recently reported on the railway situation in Canada, and who recommended in that report the taking over by the Canadian Government of two of the big transcontinental systems, the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific, Sir Henry's speech had an element of unusual interest.

Continuing on the question of the real difficulty, he said: "We frankly realize the evil of such management and directly condemn it. What we propose, in short, is that the business methods of companies should be applied to the railways owned by the Government. We propose the incorporation of a new railway company operating the different railways to be taken over as one united system, managed by a board of directors on a commercial basis, and their own politically undisturbed management for the benefit of and on account of the people of Canada."

Sir Henry said that the assistance given to the Canadian Northern Railway by Canada amounts to \$298,000,000; while the aid to the Grand Trunk Pacific, including its branch lines company amounts to \$128,000,000. Notwithstanding this aid, both companies require further large sums of money to put them in a position adequately to carry on their business. For a five-year period it is estimated that the Canadian Northern cannot get on with less than a further \$101,000,000; while the Grand Trunk Pacific, owner of the Grand Trunk Pacific, wants to be relieved of its burden by having the Government take over the railway and its liabilities, the Government to pay to the parent company the amount of the latter's cash investment in the road, some \$25,000,000, for the privilege.

"I have but one interest in this whole question," he said, "and that is that the people affected by it, the business men, the shippers, and the taxpayers shall know just exactly what it means. The question is, Shall we shall not further advances be made to these companies? Shall the Grand Trunk get its \$25,000,000, and shall the country relieve it of its obligations? Is the Canadian Northern to be given or lent the \$101,000,000 called for by its experts' report?"

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gency and the solution of the questions outlined above, Sir Henry stated to lie in the recommendations of the commissioners' report already alluded to, in the taking over of the railways named to be operated by a people's company, entirely divorced from political influence, and run in business fashion for the benefit of the shareholders—the people of Canada.

WOMEN WANTED AS BERRY PICKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—If New Yorkers are to have berries for their short-cakes and roly-poly puddings this summer, great numbers of city women will have to come to the rescue of the farmers upstate whose crops are rapidly ripening on the bushes, according to the committee on agriculture of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense.
The committee has received several calls for berry pickers and is sending as many as possible out for this work. To eliminate the housing difficulty, which has heretofore deterred many fruit growers from employing numbers of women, an employer in one instance has furnished a house, and there the women will live, paying a small sum each week to the cook-housekeeper, and appointing the eldest as chaperon. With a pay of \$1.50 a day, they believe they can clear \$20 a month each, after the expenses of their cooperative housekeeping are covered.

STUDENTS TO AID ARMENIAN FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief during the summer will have the assistance of about 1200 college students, who will organize local fundraising committees in several parts of the country.
The committee has just voted \$200,000 for work in Western Asia. This practically exhausted the cash in the treasury. The committee has just received a request for \$100,000 monthly for four months for work among Armenians and Syrians in Asia Minor.

WAR SAVING CERTIFICATES
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne
MELBOURNE, Vic.—War savings certificates have proved a popular means of inducing investment. Mr. J. R. Collins, Secretary to the Federal Treasury, estimates that in the few weeks in which the new method has been operating the public has subscribed about £167,000.

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SPECIAL PERMITS FOR MOTOR CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Petrol Control Committee of the Board of Trade have intimated that they will be prepared to issue special permits for motor cars to be left for hire for certain specified purposes in those districts where there are no taxicabs or other hackney vehicles standing or plying for hire in a public place, or street, or at a railway station.

A special permit will be issued subject to the condition that the hired motor car is used only for certain purposes, including the conveyance of passengers to and from a railway station or port within a radius of 10 miles of the place at which the motor car is kept for hire, the conveyance of duly authorized Government or public officers while engaged on their official duties; the conveyance for business purposes of farmers to and from farms or markets; and the conveyance of newspapers for distribution.

A record of all letting of motor cars for hire giving the names and addresses of the hirers and particulars of the journeys must be kept and shall be open to inspection at any time if required. The permit must be carried by the driver of the motor car and must be returned to the petrol company immediately after the expiration of the period for which it is granted. Applicants for permits should furnish the following particulars as to name and address of owner of motor car; No. of owner's motor spirit license, purposes for which motor car is to be let for hire, and period which motor car is to be let for hire, to the Secretary, Petrol Control Committee, 19 Berkeley Street, London, W. 1.

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BRITISH TRADE AFTER THE WAR

Study of Problem Reveals Some Interesting Ideas as to How Commerce and Industry May Be Developed

In view of the great importance of the question of trade after the war, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor made a special study of the subject and has had conversations with leading experts on the economic situation with men whose experience and knowledge is of value, and further methods for grappling with the various problems arising are discussed in the following article.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In a previous article on this subject, it was pointed out how the recommendations with regard to grain, meat, dairy produce, timber, etc., were all in the direction of increasing the production, and that this is chiefly a question of supply of labor. The Dominions Royal Commission, therefore, recommend that emigration from Great Britain be regulated to insure that the surplus labor of Great Britain shall be directed into channels beneficial for the development of the British Oversea Dominions.

The commission also make other recommendations of a positive kind. Thus they are strongly of opinion that much more energetic efforts should be made to increase the production of cotton within the Empire; they draw particular attention to Australia and South Africa as promising countries. On the whole the commission express strong views on the necessity of safeguarding the supply to British industries of raw materials. Evidently they feel that the position of the British cotton industry is by no means safe while dependent chiefly upon the United States; they also see in such a policy an additional means of welding the British Empire together and of making of the various parts supplying each other's ascertained needs in a sound and natural way.

Further, the commission recommend that the powerful position held by the Empire as a result of its production of the larger proportion of the world's supply of wool should be turned to good account. Likewise the nickel ore of Canada and the zinc ore of Australia afford the British Empire an opportunity which has not been utilized for the purpose of securing fair commercial openings for British trade in other countries.

A study has been made of the shipping problems. It is pointed out how the depth of the Suez Canal automatically limits the size of steamers which can be utilized on that route between the mother country, India, Australia, and New Zealand, the important fact is emphasized that only in so far as the depth of the steamers employed is increased can the length, carrying capacity and speed be increased in an economical way; if, therefore, all the leading ports of call in the United Kingdom, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand can be deepened to 33 feet it will be possible to employ such large and fast steamers on the route via the Cape of Good Hope as will more than counterbalance the additional distance, thereby enabling the shipowners to carry goods from one part of the Empire to the other more cheaply than before.

The contracts for carrying the mails are a sharp weapon in the hands of the Government for accelerating such a development. The deepening of the harbors in question is reported to be a fairly easy matter not involving excessive expenditure.

An entirely new imperial route is also recommended; it has been rendered possible by the opening of the Panama Canal and would run from the United Kingdom to Eastern Canada, thence via Panama to New Zealand and on to Australia. By such route the journey to Australia would be somewhat longer than via the Cape, on the other hand New Zealand would be reached just as quickly.

As a subsidiary measure, the Government are encouraged to maintain their control of steamers having refrigerated space for the carrying of meat for some time after the war.

Although the report does not say so, apparently some idea must have been present in the mind of the commission that it would be desirable to apply to seaborne traffic some kind of zone tariff such as has been applied so successfully to railway rates in countries of vast extent. The international nature of shipping apparently hinders this, but measures will no doubt be taken to prevent a recurrence of a very unjustifiable anomaly which existed before the war. Then it actually happened that British steamers carried goods from continental ports to British overseas dominions at cheaper rates of freight than those charged to British manufacturers of competing goods than those charged to British manufacturers of competing goods for the same destinations.

On the purely commercial side it will therefore be seen that the Royal Commission have pretty well confined themselves to pointing out the tremendous scope for energy in the direction of increasing the production of wealth within the Empire, and this can be done without any violent break with the economic system of the past. Whether the spirit of compromise and political considerations will lead to an elaborate system of duties it is too early to say, but this is certain, namely, that the time of noninterference by the Government in trade is a thing of the past; an attempt by the British authorities to realize control of the almost inexhaustible sources of supply of raw materials is sure to be witnessed; efforts will be made by the home country to utilize these raw materials to an ever-increasing extent, at the same time every possible as-

sistance in the shape of experience and capital will be given for the establishment of industries in the British dominions. There will be no attempt made at exploitation, but all efforts will be in the direction of mutual assistance.

In passing it may also be mentioned that the assistance which Great Britain is anxious to give to Russia will probably also be of a similar nature.

But as yet what is perhaps the most important fact of all, viz., education, has not been touched upon. The commission criticize severely the Imperial Institute which was intended to be a great factor for promoting research, for organizing exhibitions of the products of the British Empire, etc. In the opinion of the commission the institute has failed to fulfill its task; it is recommended that it shall act in future in this capacity for India and the Crown colonies only, a task of sufficient magnitude. The self-governing dominions are encouraged to develop separate institutes. This naturally leads to the biggest task of all, namely, the dire need of improved secondary, technical education which the war has revealed clearly even to those who are inclined to be satisfied with things as they were up to quite a recent date.

In a previous article it was shown how the German aniline dye industry employed a capital of £50,000,000 and an army of experts. Naturally it will take a long time before a similar position can be reached in Great Britain, but at least the time may be looked forward to when very large sums spent on such objects will no longer be considered extravagant. Nobody has any doubt that British industries can hold their own anywhere without artificial aids, provided labor difficulties do not upset them, and if sufficient attention is given to education and to providing the necessary financial assistance which has always been at the disposal of the German manufacturer. British manufacturers and merchants, on the other hand, have very great difficulty in securing reasonable facilities.

In the first article on this subject a reference was made to the large number of small factories existing in England, which system has been encouraged by the Government. It is recognized that while free competition in a general way leads to efficiency, at a reasonable cost, there is a point at which it runs exactly counter to the attainment of such an object. A good deal of thought has been given just now to ascertaining whether large and efficient organizations cannot be built up without leading to trusts and monopolies. There are manufacturers who are willing to allow independent chartered accountants on their premises to report on the cost of executing Government orders and who are quite willing to submit to a limitation of profits in order to meet the situation.

At the present moment there is another movement going on: Several shops are beginning to specialize in one or two articles instead of making a host of different things; thus, it happened that when a merchant wishing to buy machine tools for Russia recently applied to a well-known maker, he was met with the reply that they could only supply one of the articles required, as they had arrived at an understanding with several other shops by which each should only make one or two kinds of tools with a view to cheapening production. Instead, therefore, of being competitors they are now cooperating.

If the very large munition plants which have been erected in Great Britain can be properly utilized after the war no doubt the country's capacity will prove to have been considerably increased, but it can only be utilized if understandings of this kind become the order of the day. Many of these plants are suitable for repetition work on a large scale.

The Dominions Royal Commission touch a very important point affecting not only the British dominions, but really the whole world. They show that out of the population of Australia which amounted to nearly 5,000,000 in 1914, 40 per cent lived in the six capital cities; they consider that this is a proof that the town professions are more remunerative than producing work on the land. They recommend that everything be done to render life on the land more attractive. While the commission leave the subject at that point surely they have drawn attention to a very important fact, namely, that the prices of goods when they reach the consumers are made up to far too large an extent of the profits of middlemen, in fact not only in the case of production, but also in the case of distribution has a point been reached when free competition is increasing instead of diminishing costs. The cooperative movement in Great Britain probably owes its success to these facts.

Finally, the methods for giving financial assistance to manufacturers and merchants in future are engaging the attention of the Government, and the forthcoming debate in the House of Commons on the new British Bank Trade Corporation will be illuminating. There is going to be no repetition of the state of affairs which was witnessed before the war, when British manufacturers could not obtain credit, whereas the German manufacturers, backed by the German bankers, was able to make use of the discount facilities of the London financial market.

Hardly any banker in Great Britain will advocate the adoption of the German banking system in its entirety, and before an adaptation of German methods is seen in Great Britain an attempt will probably be made to adopt the best ideas of the system but to have two classes of banks. If the big financial institutions of Great Britain had been worked on the German model, London would have ceased to be the financial center of the world. For that purpose the safe British banking is imperative; those institutions must always keep their resources liquid; the fact that they did so has enabled British finance to stand the strain of war. But this does not do away with the fact that the British

system has hindered development of British industry and enterprise. It is quite true that no sound business has ever lacked funds, but there is another class of business the soundness of which has not yet been proved, which must also have financial assistance.

The big banking amalgamations in Great Britain have been good from the point of view of banking pure and simple, but they have certainly robbed the provinces of that assistance for promoting enterprise which the local banker with his knowledge of local conditions was able to grant. Now that same local banker has become the manager for the central institution in London and has thereby been robbed of his initiative.

In Germany the same centralization has occurred, but with this difference, that one of the main functions of the whole system has not been banking pure and simple, but the encouragement of enterprise. They have had a staff of technical and commercial experts fully capable of considering and passing judgment on any new ideas and perfectly ready to afford the necessary financial aid for proving these ideas. In Great Britain this has been left to private initiative and when such ideas have been submitted to the banker his stereotyped reply has been "this is not a banker's business." If Great Britain is to see her hopes fulfilled the encouragement of enterprise must become "a banker's business," not necessarily the business of the present banks, but of special industrial banks organized for the purpose, these banks again securing help from the present big financial institutions.

MISSISSIPPI'S NEW SYSTEM OF LEVEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Regardless of the outcome of rivers and harbors legislation at Washington, the lower Mississippi River is already provided for, according to advice which have reached here from Washington.

The Sundry Civil Bill, which is now a law, carries an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for the lower Mississippi and authorizes continuing contracts for levees for the next fiscal year up to \$10,000,000. The work of completing the great system of levees is expected to begin without delay.

A sum of \$1,000,000 from a previous appropriation is also available for this work.

PRESBYTERIANS VOTE TO HOLD ON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—In order to make their position quite clear before the meeting in Montreal of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the convocation of the Presbyterian Church Association passed by a standing vote the resolution already passed by the first convocation held in St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, in October last. The resolution reads as follows:

"We, the members of the Presbyterian Church Association, this day assembled in the First Presbyterian Church, Montreal, whilst affirming our belief in the spiritual unity of all believers, our cordiality towards our brethren of other communions and our willingness for all feasible cooperation with them in the interest of the Kingdom of God, desire to reaffirm our conviction that the time has not arrived for the discontinuance of the Presbyterian Church in Canada."

ALFALFA CROP OF ARGENTINA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—This year's crop of alfalfa has substantially exceeded that of a year ago. Apart from the increase in quantity, however, there has also been noted a decided improvement in quality. By agricultural men the quality of the fodder has been freely commented upon as singularly good, if not entirely exceptional. This is regarded as a partial explanation of the high prices which have been obtained.

The districts devoted principally to alfalfa have felt the effects of the crisis to a far less extent than those against which, to all appearances, all the elements seemed to cooperate in combating the national production. Amongst agriculturists the results have created marked enthusiasm and plans are being made in many regions to substantially extend and intensify alfalfa production.

CANADIAN WOMEN VOTE FOOD ECONOMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—At a recent meeting of the members of the Laurentian Chapter, Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, Lady Borden, wife of the Prime Minister, moved a resolution for strict food economy which read as follows: "During the war we pledge ourselves, as members of this chapter, to two meatless days a week; to limit our dinners and luncheons strictly to three courses; to use the bread board at our meals to eliminate the waste of bread." This was seconded by Lady Pope and carried.

FOOD CONTROL IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Georgia Single Tax League has passed resolutions urging the Government to assume control over the necessities of life. They ask, also, that the powers of the Secretary of the Interior be extended so that he will control all land, whether publicly or privately owned. The latter step was taken in the belief that land now lying uncultivated should be put to use by the Government.

RESOURCES OF BRITISH EMPIRE

Sir Edward Carson Discusses Imperial Questions and Touches Upon Various Criticisms of the Admiralty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, was the chief speaker at the lunch given by the British Empire Producers Organization.

Admiral Lord Beresford proposed the toast of "Our Guest," and read a telegram from Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, wishing every success to the organization. They had been reading a good deal of criticism lately, said Lord Beresford, about Sir Edward Carson and the Board of Admiralty. All criticism in these days should be constructive and not destructive. The only critics who had the right to criticize were those who had pointed out before the war that the danger to the country lay not in invasion, but in starvation. Of course they were going to win the war if they laid themselves out to do so. The submarine menace had not been mastered yet. The only way to beat the submarine was to place on the water as many destroyers and small craft as they could possibly muster. The Germans had made one of their greatest blunders when they supposed they would beat them by their submarines and starve them out. That proposition was impossible.

Sir Edward Carson, who was given a warm reception, said that he had been one of the earliest supporters of the movement of the British Empire Producers Organization. He had spoken in that hall two years ago, and everything that had happened since had only emphasized the necessity of what they were then setting on foot, and now, he learnt that as the result of a great deal of patriotic hard work, their organization represented some £700,000,000 of industrial capital, spread over all parts of the Empire. The statement of that one fact alone was quite as eloquent as any thing he could say of what they had done towards bringing into closer connection the Empire in its preparations for the conditions which would arise after the war. Perhaps, as they were an Empire association, it was not inappropriate, said Sir Edward, that they should be entertaining the First Lord of the Admiralty as their guest. He then recalled an incident that had occurred many years ago, when a son of his, who was now commanding a submarine, was a very small boy. He had come to him and said, "Father, I want to join the Navy Club at school," and had received the answer, "What rubbish! You are going to be a lawyer." But the boy had told him very bluntly that he was quite wrong. He had then used many arguments, explaining to the child how much better it was to make money in the Empire than to lose money on the sea. But his argument had been of no avail, and at last the boy had said, "You don't seem, I am sorry to say, to recognize the great importance of the Navy. You see, father, it is the great connecting link between the mother country and the colonies." And to this he had replied, "Well, my boy, if you can already think on that high plane I have nothing more to say."

He was not going to follow the criticisms of the administration of the Admiralty, but he would like to repeat what he had said in the House of Commons before. If they wanted to attack the Admiralty, and above all, if they wanted to attack the Navy he begged them to attack him and not the officers, not to talk to the men at the wheel. They were doing from morning to night, and all through the night, difficult operations of which they could hear nothing and it was a cowardly thing to single out officers. If they attacked a political head it mattered very little, he could pass away and be replaced by another. But they were adding nothing to the confidence of the men who were working if they were trying to get the nation to show want of confidence in those who were protecting their shores and trade routes, and were enabling their people to be fed.

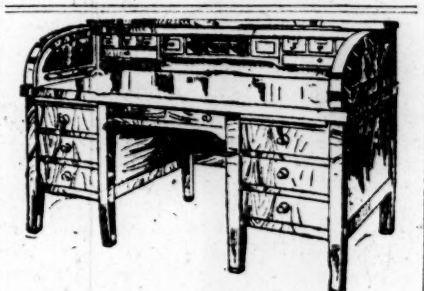
In their association they naturally discussed a great deal the outcome of the war. But there was one result from the war that nothing but their own actions and their own energies could keep for them, and of which nothing but their own inaction and their own carelessness could deprive them, and that was the utilization and the organization of the vast resources of the Empire in the manner most advantageous to the interests of every part of the great Empire to which they belonged. The war had taught them what their resources were. He did not believe they had known in the slightest degree until the war broke out. They had been an easy-going sort of affluent people. They had had plenty of amusement, and whether the sources of their entertainment came from Germany or Austria had been quite immaterial to them. Having now found out their resources, they had also found out that they could, by a little trouble and organization, make use of them to make the Empire self-supporting. They had been living in a fool's paradise in allowing these resources to be used for strengthening their enemy and in forging weapons to enable them to fight themselves there. The war would have been fought in vain if all that did not come to an end. It was not a question of victories in the field which would necessarily bring it about. They must adopt new methods founded on the experience of the fire through which they were now passing.

They must get rid, above all things, continued Sir Edward, of the old catch-words, such for instance as Imperial Preference and "Most favored nation clause." The former had really meant that Imperial Preference was a preference for the Imperial Empire of Germany, and the latter had meant a combination of their enemies to make treaties which pleased them, but left themselves at a disadvantage. But the war had brought about many other changes. In Russia they had had a revolution because war had brought home to the people there that the power must be in the people who had to fight the war. It was a necessary revolution for freedom brought about by necessary thoughts that came home to men when they were day by day face to face with the war.

They must not imagine that there was no revolution going on in England, and that there was not a revolution going on in the Empire. It was true that the King was never more safely and securely fixed upon the throne. He had rallied round him the undying loyalty not of the United Kingdom alone, but of his great Empire. The more the Empire was used and the more it had done the more they had found that the great coping stone of that noble edifice was the King—and the reason for it was that in his position he reflected the feeling of his people for progress and liberty, and manifested the intense desire to carry on his Government not from selfish motives of a dominating or ruling class, but for the benefit of the vast majority of those who were loyal to him. But they must not imagine on that account that the war had not equally demonstrated the power and the necessity of every constituent part of the Empire. Let them consider the innovation which came about almost as if it were automatic—the Imperial War Cabinet.

Who would have thought before the war that sitting in Downing Street they would have had the Prime Minister and the other ministers of all the outlying dominions of the Crown sitting there, not discussing the interests of any one constituent part of the Empire, but discussing as one people the great questions of peace and war and foreign policy—the domination of races and of justice to small nations, and all those various matters which they had found were the connecting link that bound the Empire together. Many people talked of an imperial federation as a splendid thing without knowing in the least what it meant. There could not be and there would not be an imperial federation, if by that it was meant that any act of Parliament was going to bind together the various units that made up the British Empire. It was said that they had a very loose system binding them together. Well, he did not mind how loose it was, so long as it was the best working system. But do not let them try to tighten it by artificial means. Let it work in its own way. The announcement recently made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons that this great Council of the whole Empire, not merely as a conference, but as a Cabinet, was a meeting from year to year to discuss what might be called Empire executive matters, was the nearest approach that they could reach at the moment to the ideal that they were aiming at.

Therefore, continued Sir Edward, they had a revolution in the Empire. Let them look at home and consider the Franchise Bill that had just been discussed, it was in itself a revolution. They were going to enfranchise and bring thereby into their councils millions of people who had never exercised any voice whatsoever in their councils before. It was the war and conscription that had led to this. They could not ask men to do all that they were doing



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without giving them a share in the future Government of their country. Labor would never again be satisfied, and ought not to be satisfied, to be in the condition that it had been before the war. Labor in the numbers of men it had sent out was laying the foundations of their future progress, and maintaining their present liberty and it must have, he would not say its reward, but its fair share in the body politic. He believed that it was their duty to try and prove to Labor that if its interests were to expand and progress it could only be done on a sound, solid, and solvent basis by the extension and organization of the unexplored resources in the Empire which hitherto had been untapped. Let them not talk so much of imperialism, which was interpreted in so many different ways. To some people it meant domination, to some aggression, and to some the exploitation of the people for the benefit of a few or of the capitalist. They must get rid of these ideas and rather teach of Empire, union, and greatness, in which each union was helping and strengthening the other unions. They must teach that the patriotism which was inherent in them was really not merely based on sentiment, but on their material interest. Just as by building up the resources of a business and by expanding that business and securing the greater resources for higher and better wage conditions, so by the expansion of the Empire and by exploring the untapped fields of the Empire they might prove that they had yet material which could place them on a sure and better foundation of good terms and of happiness at home than had ever fallen to the lot of the proletariat of any other race.

SCHOLASTIC CRISIS IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—M. Charles Delebarre, writing in the *Matin*, declares that there is not only a coal crisis, a meat crisis and a sugar crisis, but also a national school crisis. The war, he says, has swept away teachers and professors from the primary schools and from the colleges. Those who are well informed on scholastic matters are aware of the ill effects and of the insufficient instruction which have resulted from the lessening of the number of schoolmasters. Already, he says, three years of education have been almost lost to the scholars. This will later prove a serious drawback and imply a lowering of the intellectual level in the great schools, such as the technical art schools, the normal schools and the Ecole Centrale. The crisis, he remarks, owing to the calling up of additional men, will even be intensified after the month of October, 1917. M. Delebarre does not consider that the various measures which it is proposed shall be taken to remedy this condition of things are in any way really satisfactory, and he concludes by saying that to those who can take a long view the scholastic crisis is no less serious than the agricultural crisis.



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BOY SCOUTS IN POTATO FIELDS

Helping to Harvest Virginia's Eastern Shore Crop of White Tubers, Estimated at Over a Million Barrels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—A large force of Boy Scouts is being mobilized on the eastern shore of Virginia to assist in harvesting the white potato crop, which is estimated at more than 1,000,000 barrels. The potato is the main crop produced in the two Virginia counties, Accomac and Northampton, lying on the east side of Chesapeake Bay, and this year, on account of the extremely high prices which prevailed last winter, the acreage is especially large. The problem of harvesting and marketing the crop has been greatly complicated by reason of the considerable exodus of Negroes which has recently taken place from this section.

When in Baltimore the other day William W. Dix, a resident of the potato country, said that arrangements had been completed with scout headquarters in Richmond whereby 2000 Boy Scouts were to be sent to assist the farmers of the lower eastern shore peninsula with this work, and it is reported that 800 have already arrived on the ground. They will be quartered in the public school houses, Mr. Dix said, and each camp will be in charge of a responsible scoutmaster. Their work will be to follow the plows and pick up the potatoes, and they will be paid at the rate of 15 cents per barrel.

While some potatoes are now being harvested, the plow-out process will not get fully under way till after the Fourth of July. Only the potatoes from Maine-grown seed are now being harvested, and they represent a relatively small part of the whole. Those raised from the home-grown seed mature about 10 days later, but the yield is greater. The harvest lasts about a month, and during this period special transportation facilities are provided.

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PROHIBITION IN FULL DEMAND

Chairman of Massachusetts War Conservation Committee Calls on U. S. Senators to Vote as the People Desire

Absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all intoxicants in the United States during the period of the war is demanded by the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, chairman of the War Prohibition Conservation Committee of Massachusetts. Prohibition legislation by Congress that does not include the so-called lighter intoxicating beverages, such as beer and wines, which certain members of the Senate appear desirous of excluding from the provisions of the Lever Food Control Bill as it passed the House of Representatives, he emphatically opposes. He calls on the United States Senators from Massachusetts to vote for absolute prohibition which he declares that nine persons out of every ten whom he meets in the State favor.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the Rev. Mr. Frothingham said that from the viewpoint of food conservation there was more to be considered than the absolute amount of grain which would be saved from waste in the manufacture of intoxicants, and that was the action of the United States Government in calling on every person in the nation to increase food production and eliminate waste, and at the same time in permitting an enormous waste of foodstuffs to continue in the manufacture of intoxicants. "It seems to me that the question of food conservation is not solely the amount of grain that would be saved," he said. "The President has called on every man, woman and child to assist in meeting the food shortage of the world. The response to that appeal has been magnificent. Corner lots have been planted to gardens everywhere and the acreage of crops has been greatly increased."

"Again the President in a proclamation called upon the people of the South to grow less cotton and more corn and cereals. I am interested in a school in the South that, in common with similar institutions and the citizens of that section of our country, has responded to that call and have made a sacrifice to do it. The same is true of the people of the North, the East and the West."

"But what about the Government that calls on the citizens to plant more and save more and at the same time permits breweries and distilleries to waste enormous quantities of foodstuffs? Is it too much to expect the Government to prevent an enormous wastage of foodstuffs while the people are doing their part? I do not think it is, and I do not think that in fairness the Government can do anything less than stop that waste."

"Congress has enacted a law which forbids the sale of liquor to officers and men of the Army and Navy while in uniform. I heartily indorse that law, but the most that can be said about it is that it is a step in the right direction and nothing more. The soldier in these times is only a public servant in an extreme sense and to win this war every one of us must be a public servant."

"Every person admits that liquor has no place with the man at the front, but what they do not always recognize is that there is no more of a place with the man behind who is preparing munitions and supplies for the man at the front. If it is not a good thing for the soldier to have liquor, and the Government says it is not, it certainly is not a good thing for the civilian and as long as the civilian has it, there will be very great difficulty in keeping it from the man in uniform."

"Some people say that we must retain the liquor business during the war to provide revenue. They place money above manhood, but when I think of the millions of money that is squandered by the people of this country in drink annually the revenue which the Government receives from the traffic pales into insignificance."

"Russia abolished vodka and gave up not millions of revenue, but billions. The seeming financial loss was an actual financial gain. Not only did a stronger and more sober Russia instantly result, but a more saving Russia came to pass as well. In the last year of vodka the savings banks deposits were \$40,000,000. In one year these savings without vodka had come to be \$85,000,000. There is reason to believe that what happened in Russia would happen in the United States. We should lose to gain and to gain in countless unconsidered ways."

"The question of prohibition is not solely a national question. It is an international question. I believe prohibition is a duty which we owe to our allies in this war. In my opinion, the one great mistake England has made in the war has been the handling of the liquor question, but I feel that the United States by adopting nation-wide prohibition would give the British authorities and those of other countries confronted with the liquor problem great encouragement and an incalculable moral assistance in solving their own liquor problems. We should profit by their experience with the liquor traffic and abolish it here and at the same time add them to do likewise."

"We can only secure national prohibition by keeping the question constantly before the attention of the people, so that they may keep it in turn before our representatives in Congress. At this time all those who are in favor of prohibition can greatly aid the cause by writing to Senator Lodge and Senator Weeks to support only an absolute prohibition law and not one that permits the continuation of the beer and wine traffic and leaves

the bonded warehouses filled with a quarter of a million gallons of whiskey.

"That there is a tremendous demand for prohibition in Massachusetts seems to me not to be questioned. Nine out of every ten persons whom I meet favor absolute war-time prohibition of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Notman
The Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham

PLEA TO "SAVE BEER" ATTACKED

(Continued from page one)

entire membership of their various organizations.

"It would appear from this petition that every trade unionist in America was petitioning Congress to 'save his beer'—although actually there are hundreds of thousands of trade unionists who do not patronize the saloon nor use intoxicating liquor, and who have been grossly slandered by this petition, which, it is alleged, represents organized labor."

"This petition says that these alleged signers 'have the fullest realization of the problems which the war has developed and the fiercest desire to assist in their solution.'"

"What are the problems which require solution? We are in urgent need of an adequate food supply. It is imperative that we should have a larger supply of labor. It is necessary that we should preserve human life. That the liquor traffic wastes foodstuffs, wastes labor and wastes human life has been amply demonstrated."

Concluding his statement, the remarks of which were included in the reply of the Federal Council, Mr. Steitz declared: "It is argued by the liquor men that they use only 1 per cent of the grain in the manufacture of beer. This, of course, does not include the molasses and sugar and other ingredients that are employed, but, assuming that what the liquor men say is true—namely, that they use only 1 per cent of the grain—it is obvious that this amount of grain will feed 1 per cent of the people. One per cent of the population of 100,000,000 means 1,000,000 people who are being deprived of the food products used in the manufacture of liquor."

Massachusetts workers for war prohibition express the belief that the answer of the Federal Council will do much toward clarifying the situation and enhancing the movement for prohibition during the war.

Officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, the executive committee and committee on temperance which have passed resolutions favoring war prohibition and certified that fact to the President and Massachusetts congressmen, are outspoken in their praise for the deed of the Federal Council.

The Rev. Talmadge Root, field secretary of the federation, said he thought the answer giving the facts of the case would prove very effective, while the Rev. Clarence Young, chairman of the committee on temperance, expressed the opinion that the effect of the so-called liquor advertisement had been considerably offset by the reply.

Fred C. Lawton, assistant superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, also expressed the opinion that any reply to a liquor advertisement setting forth the facts would do much toward clarifying the situation and also tend to gain adherents to the movement for war prohibition.

JAPAN IS TENDING TO PROHIBITION

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Japan is coming to prohibition slowly, but yet coming to the reform, according to the Rev. L. Yasuba, now in Toledo, O., who has been a Christian worker in Japan for years, says the Globe.

"Prohibition, as a movement, has been started in Japan and is being kept alive by the 100,000 Christian workers of the nation," he said.

"And further, the tobacco habit is practically unknown in the country. No boy is allowed to smoke until he is 20 years old and by that time the desire for the habit is nearly gone in him, according to the Rev. Yasuba."

TWO OBJECTORS SENTENCED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Two conscientious objectors to conscription, Frank J. Otto Jr. and Stephen Stanley, were on Tuesday sentenced in the United States Court to serve a year in prison for willfully failing to register on June 5. In denying a plea for clemency Judge Thompson said: "Every one owes allegiance to the country, no matter what his private opinions may be."

PROHIBITION NOTES

The tattered arguments, bolstered up by statements long since shattered by the facts, printed as an advertisement in a New York paper in an effort to stave off the inevitable march of prohibition in the United States Senate, in which an unnamed merchant in Kansas is quoted as saying "his children have liquor any time they want it," does the cause for which he pleads untold damage. The picture of the sacrifice of his own or any other children on the altar of that which Lloyd George said "is the greatest danger of the war" raises in every loving parent nothing but a desire to protect the children from the "Demon Rum."

According to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the year ending June 30, 1916 there were used for production of distilled spirits in the United States, the following materials: Corn, 32,069,542 bushels; rye, 3,116,612 bushels; malt, 4,480,588; wheat, 3373 bushels; barley, 148 bushels; oats 9807 bushels; other materials, 68,822; molasses, 152,142,232 gallons. Omitting wheat, oats, barley and other materials and reducing corn, rye malt and molasses to pounds it makes a total of 3,603,911,916 pounds. This would seem to be reason enough in a country facing sure need for conservation of food, if not an actual shortage, for the doing away, with very little debate, with the liquor traffic in the United States.

The prohibition State Committee of Minnesota has launched a State-wide campaign for the constitutional amendment to be voted upon next year and has reached out to get the help possible from the big men of the nation who favor the prohibition cause. In line with this policy, William J. Bryan has tentatively promised to aid by giving several days to the prohibition fight during the campaign of 1918. The committee has a field worker in every congressional district of the State this summer, and Senator Lobeck has been speaking every day since last May. It is such intensive and intelligent planning as this that wins and it is fair to presume that every Minnesota citizen will, at least, know the whys and wherefores of the question he or she is to vote upon when election day comes around.

Such a reputable economist as Prof. Thomas N. Carver of Harvard University does not hesitate to urge prohibition as a war measure, and in no uncertain terms. In one of his addresses on the subject he says: "As to the revenue which is derived from the excise taxes on beer and spirits, that bears about the same ratio to the total revenue which the Government will need as does the grain used in the manufacture of liquor to the total grain grown. It is an item worth considering, but the advantages of prohibition are so great in comparison as to make it seem like a mere bagatelle."

Another of Professor Carver's statements is this: "Many unnecessary industries must absolutely cease to be in order that those necessary for our salvation may be kept going. The industries which produce alcoholic drinks are about the most unnecessary of our industries."

Don't imagine that any workers are going to be out of a job if war prohibition is decreed by Congress. There will be more than enough decent jobs for everybody. Take Professor Carver as authority once more. "As to the men who may be thrown out of employment," says this Harvard economist, himself in Government service, they will be needed 10 times over before this war is ended, to man the necessary industries."

An experiment which the prohibition forces expect will work to their advantage in the California campaign now in progress was the demonstration that a hotel may be successfully conducted without a bar. It having always been maintained that no California hotel could succeed without maintaining a liquor service when, during the last campaign, one of the large hostesses raised a banner across its front urging the public to vote for the prohibition amendments, the liquor interests, according to Franklin Hichborn, manager of the campaign, set out to prove that the assumption in regard to the necessity of the bar was correct. The liquor interests demanded, according to Mr. Hichborn, that the banner be taken down, and failing in that, Hichborn says, they used various other methods calculated to break down the "dry" management of the house. The hotel prospered however and its success without drink-selling is being heralded by the prohibitionists as proof that hotel men need not for business reasons be afraid of espousing the prohibition cause.

PROHIBITION OR STATE PURCHASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The question of state purchase or prohibition continues to form the subject of discussion at meetings all over the United Kingdom. The temperance committees of both the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church of Scotland deal with the matter in their reports to their general assemblies. Both churches are in favor of prohibition for the period of the war, but the Church of Scotland is less uncompromising in its opposition to state purchase than the United Free Church. Both committees deplore, in energetic language, the waste of foodstuffs in the manufacture of drink at the present time.

The committee of the former church disapproves of state purchase, which means that the traffic will continue

to be carried on, but would be prepared to accept it as a preliminary to prohibition, if the price were based on the fact that the liquor trade in Scotland is now running a seven years' time notice, and that after 1920 no claim can be made in law for the extinction of any license. The committee admits that total prohibition would only be justified if supported by public opinion, and while they believe the people of Scotland to be, as a whole, in favor of prohibition as a war-time measure, they would be prepared to consider any Government scheme which made the continuance or discontinuance of the traffic depend upon the wishes of local majorities.

The temperance committee of the United Free Church expresses itself as uncompromisingly opposed to state purchase. It maintains, further, that the scheme is in defiance of working class opinion in Scotland, and claims that a change in their attitude toward prohibition has come over organized labor and the working classes as a whole. The report criticizes the operations of the Central Control Board and contends that the system of public management has failed, wherever tried in this and other countries, materially to reduce drinking. State purchase, the report states, is not the direct road to prohibition. The direct road to prohibition is to bring it into effect immediately for the period of the war and of demobilization.

The National Free Church of Wales recently sent a deputation to the Prime Minister urging the adoption of prohibition during the war and for six months after. The Rev. R. O. Roberts of Liverpool, who formed one of the deputation, afterward said, in an interview, that the Prime Minister, who received the deputation cordially and sympathetically, gave very little hope of prohibition being brought about and declared his policy to be one of state purchase combined with local option. Mr. Roberts said that he believed the large majority of the Welsh people would accept the Government proposal, not as the best solution of the question, but as the best solution obtainable in the present circumstances.

The Midland Temperance League, at a conference held in Birmingham, discussed the question of what should be done with the liquor traffic after the war. The president, Mr. D. Arkinstall, in his opening speech, condemned the action of the Government in permitting the use of grain for the manufacture of drink and urged the adoption of prohibition. Alderman Matins was strongly opposed to nationalization, on the ground that it would give the drink trade a dignity it had never possessed before.

The Dean of Worcester, Dr. Moore Ede, spoke of the seriousness of the present situation with regard to food. It might, he maintained, come to a choice between beer and bread. He thought that under the stress of circumstances, they, as temperance reformers, might obtain prohibition as a temporary measure with the consent of the community, but he confessed that, after all the work done, he could see no prospect of the policy of prohibition being carried in this country in the immediate future. In considering what should be done after the war they should, he declared, carefully examine the degree of success or failure attending the Carlisle experiment, and if it was found the balance of gain was greater than the loss they should advocate its extension throughout the United Kingdom. He would himself prefer to see boards of control set up in different areas rather than one great measure dealing with the country under an act of Parliament, because under locally managed schemes there was greater opportunity for attention to detail. The annual report of the league which had been submitted to an earlier meeting, stated that owing to divided counsels as to the best method of dealing with the drink question, far less had been done than would otherwise have been the case. If wiser counsels had prevailed two years ago, the country would probably have taken as strong a position with regard to the drink question as the overseas dominions, and much waste would have been spared during the war and the period of demobilization.

GOVERNMENT AND MARINE WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of Labor authorizes the following: "Concerning the threatened marine workers strike in New York Harbor, Secretary of Labor Wilson has issued a denial of the statement appearing in Tuesday's press, in which it was claimed that after last Saturday's conference here the Secretary had announced that the department had failed in its attempt to mediate. As a matter of fact, the department officials were well satisfied with the result of this conference, and are continuing the negotiations at present with the hope of bringing the employers and workers together in time to avert the strike, which is now apparently scheduled for Saturday."

CONCORD HIGH GRADUATION

CONCORD, Mass.—The annual class day exercises of the Concord High School today were featured with the presentation of a \$50 Liberty bond as a class gift to the school. The class day program opened with the salutatory by the class president, Homer Allen, after which Miss Dorothy Messer gave the class history. The class prophecy was given by John Lynah, and Miss Irene Willis made the oration. Miss Laura Curley made the presentation of the class gifts to the pupils, and the class will was by Miss Alice McManus. Miss Annie Prendergast, the class' highest honor pupil, delivered the valedictory. The exercises closed with the singing of the class song, the words of which were written by Harold Cabot, and the music by James Borland, both of the graduating class.

Established a Century

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

New Models in Midsummer Hats

Drawn from Hat
Shown by
Chandler & Co.



Materials and trimmings which earlier in the season would have been used on hats priced nearly double these.

\$10 \$15 \$20

Lace hats—hair braid hats—satin hats—Panama hats—Italian straw hats—fabrics—hats—street, dress and outing wear.

Also tailored and sport hats at 5.00 and 7.50

Woven
Voile
10.50



Inexpensive Summer Dresses Special Values 10.50 and 16.50

The low prices are made possible through buying large quantities of materials, reproducing expensive models and instantly taking advantage of market conditions. Many shown for the first time tomorrow.

Wash Dresses 10.50

Misses' and Women's—woven voiles, colored linens, white gabardines, some in models formerly sold in our own stock at a much higher price.

Coat Dresses, pleated effect, trimmings of contrasting colors.

Straight-Line Dresses in linens and gabardines, some combined with voiles.

White Voile Dresses, dainty styles for afternoon or more formal wear.

Fourth Floor

Silk Dresses 16.50

Misses' and Women's—navy, taffeta, gros de Londres, many of our own materials. Styles show advance Fall features in several instances.

Many with Georgette. Some smartly embroidered straight-line models. Skirts with tunics. Skirts draped at side. Skirts with narrow pleats. Skirts with pockets. Black, copen, navy.

Fourth Floor

NAVY Taffeta Dresses with Georgette, 25.00

Dresses which are almost indispensable in the summer wardrobe—fashionable—cool, with their Georgette sleeves and vests.

Custom Georgette Dresses 35.00

From our own workrooms—made by our own skilled dress-makers—after models as exclusive as those for which fashionable modistes usually charge about double this price.

Street and afternoon dresses in white, flesh and navy, the most wanted shades for summer.

Third Floor

Several youthful styles, especially designed for misses and young ladies.

Fourth Floor

Note the features of one style:

- draped, panier effect skirt
- tucked surplice bodice
- large white satin revers
- narrow double belt
- round white satin collar

Note features of another style:

- pointed apron tunic skirt
- vestee of white Georgette
- beaded Georgette band at front
- slashed sleeves, taffeta facings

Misses' Taffeta Dresses, 25.00

Several smart styles—such as a very late model after a Lanvin model for Fall in taffeta combined with serge. Also the ultra-fashionable combination of taffeta with Georgette.



Navy
Taffeta
25.00

Charming Summer Waists Special at 2.95 and 3.95

Styles were chosen, orders were placed, far in advance—and marked savings are the result of this foresight.

Lingerie Waists, 2.95

- dainty voiles, fine batistes
- ruffled collars and cuffs
- tucked shawl collars
- laces, insertions, trimmings
- embroidered collars and pockets
- pin tucks, fluted jabots

Silk and Lingerie Waists, 3.95

- striped tub silk (sketched)
- voiles, batistes, linens
- square necks
- black ribbon ties
- scalloped collars and cuffs
- collars, fancy or tailored
- embroidered bands

French Lingerie Waists

Batiste, hand made—collars, fancy, lace-edged, emb. or with hand drawn work—side pleated frills—pin tucks.

Direct importations account for the low prices, 3.50, 5.00, 7.50.

Corsets Four Hundred 1.00

In models usually sold at much higher prices.

Inexpensive corsets in just the right weights and styles for summer wear.

The same graceful lines as higher priced corsets—Several models from which to choose.

Separate Tub Skirts Special Values, 5.95 and 3.95

Tricotine Skirts, 5.95

Imported material, we believe, has not sold before in skirts priced below 8.00—secured at a special price. One style sketched, three others equal values:

- deep pocket style (sketched)
- pointed pocket style
- circular pocket model
- draped pocket design

Gabardine Skirts, 3.95

Materials guaranteed washable, excellent tailoring. Styles smart and practical—straight line effects, shirred models, youthful styles. Sizes 34 to 34.

Tricotine, 5.95



HOUSE HEARS BELGIAN ENVOY

Belgian Mission Visits Legislators and Expresses, Through Leader, Admiration for United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under the most propitious auspices, the House of Representatives today received the Belgian Mission to the United States headed by Baron Moncheur. The floor of the House and the galleries were crowded with enthusiastic spectators. Speaker Clark in introducing Baron Moncheur, referred to the statement made by Caesar in his commentaries—"Fortissimi homines sunt Belgae"—the bravest of these are the Belgians. He said that the encomiums of the Roman commentator were as applicable to the people of Belgium today as in the days of old.

Baron Moncheur dwelt upon the institutions of the United States and the value which had been derived by Belgium in patterning many of her own institutions after those of this country. He said he was particularly impressed at the unity with which the sons of America had responded to the patriotic call to rally to the flag.

But if years ago I admired your country in the fullness of prosperity, and wondered at the industrial genius and the marvelous activity of your citizens; it is with even greater admiration that I now see your entire nation rise as one man to answer the voice of your President calling upon you to put forth all your efforts and devotion for the defense of freedom and the rights of mankind.

"All the sons of America, without distinction of race or of party, have rallied to your flag. They think only of their duty to their country. They are ever ready to sacrifice their private and personal interests and leaving behind them their dear ones who will be plunged in grief and tears on account of their absence, they rally to the Star-Spangled Banner which for the first time in your history has crossed the ocean to float over the battlefields of the old world.

"As in the Middle Ages the knights were accustomed to hold a vigil, watching their armor in the chapel, so you today are making that same holy and prayerful preparation for the battle to come. Everywhere you are carrying on work, which day by day brings nearer the moment of supreme victory. While the flower of American youth is preparing itself in your splendid training camps, your ship yards, your factories and your munition plants resound with the hum of work providing your soldiers with the implements of war."

PUBLIC DEMANDS "DRY" AMENDMENT IN FOOD BILL

(Continued from page one)

committee today and accepted its revision of the prohibition sections, so as to place responsibility for the liquor issue directly up to the President. The full committee also agreed to extend Government control to copper, timber and lumber in addition to foodstuffs.

It is intimated in Administration circles that the President resents any plan to place upon him the responsibility or any discretionary power in the matter of the prohibition feature of the food bill. He wants Congress to take all responsibility.

Chicago Demands Action

Sentiment in That City Strong for War-Time Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Evidence of an unquestionably strong demand in Chicago for national prohibition through the amended Lever Food Bill, now in Congress, was given on Tuesday when the Chicago Journal, the oldest newspaper in the State of Illinois and the strong Democratic paper of Chicago, came out flatfooted for war prohibition. "Let us have war prohibition, and have it quickly," concluded the Journal's leading editorial. "The sentiment for war prohibition in Chicago is tremendous," said the Rev. Philip Yarrow, superintendent of the Dry Chicago Federation, who is in touch with the situation. "A great many leading business men here are for it who will not consider a dry Chicago alone."

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, said that in her opinion the women of Illinois were decidedly for it. "It would be a magnificent step toward purity in the camps," she added.

South for Prohibition

Many Memorials to Washington Demand Dry Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—With the convening of a new Georgia Legislature here today, prohibition leaders of both parties declare that attempts to repeal the bone dry law in Georgia will not be successful. They declared also that the prohibition element in the South will stand back of every effort to have a nation-wide prohibition clause inserted in the food bill at Washington.

Efforts to put the southern states back into the wet column will be bitterly contested as prohibition forces

In the South are pouring a flood of memorials into Washington in favor of the national law. Contrary to general opinions the South is not opposed to the national law.

California in Line

Prohibition Urged to Prevent Waste of Food Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Great interest is manifested in California in favor of the inclusion of a prohibition clause in the Food Bill now before Congress, this being shown in the large number of resolutions of organizations, petitions and telegrams from individuals that are being sent to California's representatives in Washington, urging them to support the measure.

The opinion is expressed by those in touch with the situation throughout the State that if the question were put to a vote, the State would support the measure by a large majority.

A notable contribution to the movement, and one that it is expected will have marked effect in further crystallizing and promoting the demand throughout the State for national action in the matter, is a strong arrangement of the waste involved in the use of grains for the manufacture of liquor by M. E. Jaffa, head of the department of nutrition of the University of California, and about to be issued as an official bulletin by the State Board of Health.

Gov. McCall Has No Comment

When asked to comment on the prohibition provision in the food bill, as passed by the House, Governor McCall replied that he had no comment to make at the present time.

SENATOR WEEKS GETS RESOLUTION FOR PROHIBITION

Bearing Signatures of 137 Massachusetts Citizens—Plea for "Dry" Country Is Presented

Resolutions urging the adoption of national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all intoxicants were presented to Senator John W. Weeks today, with the signatures of 137 selected Massachusetts citizens. Similar resolutions bearing 385 signatures were presented to Senator Weeks on May 29. The resolutions were drawn by a subcommittee of the Massachusetts War Prohibition Conservation Committee, consisting of Mrs. Katharine L. Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., and Prof. John A. Nichols. The resolutions follow:

Whereas: We are facing as a nation the horrors of such a war as the world has never before known, which must exact untold sacrifice in order that the freedom, achieved at so high a cost through the centuries, be not wholly lost from the earth; and

Whereas: The situation in the countries already at war demand that the United States shall be, to a large degree, the source of material supplies, which fact alone demands that our resources be conserved to the utmost degree possible; and

Whereas: It is shown today that 6,000,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs, enough to feed 7,000,000 men for an entire year, are annually manufactured into alcoholic beverages in the United States, from the use of which arise still greater losses of time, efficiency and men;

Therefore: We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of Massachusetts, earnestly appeal to you to give your vote and influence for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes during the entire period of the war.

We ask this as a war emergency measure, in order that the Army and Navy may be safeguarded, our food supplies protected, the nation's strength conserved, industrial efficiency increased, and the full strength of the nation thrown into the arena where we struggle for the honor of the flag, and for the cause of freedom on the earth.

PROHIBITION NEED TO BE EXPRESSED

Special emphasis on the need of the United States Senate to pass the prohibition amendment to the Lever Food Bill in substantially the same form as did the House of Representatives, will be expressed by speakers at the open air rally at the corner of Mason and Tremont streets this evening on "War Prohibition, No Half War Measures," according to one of the members of the War Prohibition Conservation Committee in charge of the rally.

The object of the rally, the committee says, is to rouse Massachusetts citizens so that no "piece-meal" measure, that does not affect the sale of beer and whiskey will be passed by Congress. The speakers will urge the prohibition of the sale of whiskey, wines and beers, as provided in the Lever Food Bill as it passed the House.

The speakers for the committee will voice the opposition of the committee to leaving the question of prohibition with the President instead of making "absolute" prohibition mandatory. Among the speakers will be Joseph Walker of Brookline, John F. Moors of the Associated Charities, Lawrence G. Brooks and Allen Emery of the New England Business Men's Prohibition Association, and Robert Washburn of Worcester, former State Senator. Mrs. Charles Elliot Guild and Mrs. L. I. Winter will display posters telling the food waste in intoxicating beverages.

INITIATIVE PLAN HAS OPPOSITION

Former Senator Bates Would Favor Very Conservative Form, While E. W. Burnstead Is Against Any Proposal

Former Senator Sanford Bates of Boston, a delegate of the Constitutional Convention, had the floor for over an hour today at the hearing before the committee on initiative and referendum. He favored a very conservative form of amendment and made statements qualifying materially the value of the supposed reform.

He said that Massachusetts is the most progressive of all the states. It is the only State which has full annual State elections and sessions of the Legislature. Hence there is little need of the initiative and referendum. It dispatches its public business better than any other State and permits any citizen to originate legislation, and requires the Legislature to act upon every petition presented, no matter by whom. The weapon of the initiative and referendum might be handy in a crisis, or it might never be needed at all.

Replying to Mr. Parker of Lancaster, Mr. Bates said that there ought to be some restraint of the people in their voting. He would not go as far as Matthew Hale in support of the initiative and referendum. To Mr. Harriman of New Bedford he said that there would be abuses in getting names and the power should remain in the Legislature to pass upon measures before they are submitted to the people. "Names don't mean anything," said Mr. Bates, "not even that the signers believe in the proposition for which they sign."

Regarding the question whether every amendment should not have a majority of all the registered voters, he said that no amendment had ever yet had such a large proportion. The largest on record was the 312,000 in favor of having New Year Day a legal holiday, out of the total of 660,000 registered voters. He said that it was hopeless ever to get a majority of Boston voters to sign for a recall of the Mayor. But he would abide by the majority of the vote cast, for the men who take the pains to vote are the real citizens.

Eben W. Burnstead opposed the initiative and referendum. He thought that a prime reason for the support of the proposition is that it contains a form of power and all men want to exercise power. By this power men could procure political changes of great magnitude. Legislatures may be coerced to serve the interests of the people. They may be brought into competition in law-making with factions. Voters may be compelled to decide which is right, the Legislature, or the factions, as is the case under the Maine form of the proposition.

Under this change, as practiced in the West, necessary legislation may be held up for a long time, as was done for four years in South Dakota with a law to compel railroad locomotives to use electric headlights instead of kerosene lamps.

Governor Norbeck of that State was quoted as saying that "in actual practice the initiative and referendum has proved a disappointment to its most enthusiastic champions, of whom I was one. It is sad to note that the referendum, which was intended to protect the public, has been the instrument used by selfish and unscrupulous interests to bring about the defeat of good and wholesome laws. This change enables the people to unmake

laws which have been passed after calm deliberation."

Mr. Burnstead spoke of the adoption of the system in Ohio when the State was in the agitation of the Roosevelt movement of 1912 and urged the committee not to let Massachusetts be influenced by the little Nevadas, Arizonas, Wyomings and Oreons which have not reached such a stable basis of governmental machinery as Massachusetts. Those states distrust their Legislature, permitting them to meet only once in two years and limiting their sessions to 60 days, or just long enough to pass appropriation bills and the schemes which the corporations have been planning, but not long enough for good legislation for the people.

Beginning in 1898 with South Dakota, this change had a meteoric career till some 20 states tried it, but in 1914 the current began to set the other way and states in the Mississippi Valley have turned the "cold shoulder" to it. Wisconsin defeated the initiative by 62-645 majority and gave 81-155 majority against the power to submit constitutional amendments. Texas gave 62,166 for and 66,779 against an initiative requiring 20 per cent of the voters to sign a petition.

Mr. Burnstead gave figures to show that money had been spent to get signatures, so that it is expensive for the people. He quoted Gov. Emmet O'Neal of Alabama as saying that every government which has abandoned representative democracy "for the despotism of a monarchy or for the turbulent tyranny or uncertainty of an unlimited democracy has fallen into decay and suffers the loss of its animating and sustaining principle." This Governor also warns that unless this political heresy is checked, all the elements of discontent will attack the national Government and undermine the foundations of our free institutions. He argued for representative democracy against pure democracy, saying that the latter would put the Government into the hands of a minority as despotic as Prussia.

Hearing Is Postponed

At the request of Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, the committee on General Court decided today to continue further consideration of his resolution relative to the apportionment of members of the General Court until such time as other kindred matters are before the committee for consideration.

E. Gerry Brown of Brockton proposed to the committee that members of the House of Representatives should be apportioned on the basis of senatorial districts, six to each district, and every qualified voter should be allowed six votes, to be cast, at his discretion, either for a single candidate or for different candidates under the proportional system.

Yale Men Begin Training

Infantry training for the 100 Yale men who arrived at Harvard yesterday is under way today under the French officers. This leaves 75 more men to come from the Connecticut university. They have been drilling in New Haven in artillery work under a regular army officer and after some infantry work, this time under Captain DuPont of the French Army. Trench digging, map sketching and bayonet instruction are taking the greater part of today's work at the college. Maj. Milton F. Davis, U. S. A., probably will arrive the first of next week to take command of the training of the Harvard corps.

G. A. R. SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions to the guarantee fund of the National encampment amounting to \$6600 are reported by the finance committee of the G. A. R. the great majority of subscriptions coming from Boston firms.



Women's White Buckskin Sport Shoe

A most attractive model for summer wear. White rubber sole and low heel, \$9.00. In Black Russia Calf, \$7.00. Tan Russia Calf, \$8.00.

Sport Hosiery of distinctive design in silk and wool.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled
Free Delivery Anywhere in the United States

Thayer McNeil Company
47 Temple Place 15 West St.

CAMP WHITNEY IN PREPARATION

Officers Expected to Have Everything in Readiness for the Various Units of the Sixth and Ninth Regiments Before July 3

Preparations to receive the various units of the Ninth and Sixth regiments, M. N. G. now on guard duty but who have been ordered to be in camp by July 3 are now under way at Camp Whitney, Framingham, and Lieut. Elbert M. Crockett of the Sixth supply company is in Boston today with requisitions for tentage and other necessities for the accommodation of 1200 more men.

Plans already have been made as to where in the field the men will be located and the laying out of streets is but the matter of a few hours of work by the entire outfit. Members of the Sixth will begin to come in from guard duty to camp Thursday when the third battalion will arrive. These troops have been on duty principally in New Hampshire. Fourteen mullet teams are at work bringing in the equipment and supplies.

Work on the installation of the water system for these additional men has begun. With one accord the men express themselves as thoroughly glad they are at last through with the guarding of bridges and other points. They all realize it is time to get to hard work preparing for the great task they have to meet overseas.

Great efforts to overcome the slump in the regular army campaign in the last three days are being made today. Of the original quota of 2235 men for this district 1400 are still needed.

A majority of recruits are Italian Americans who were enlisting before the Italian Mission's visit to the city, but who are increasing in numbers since that event. The tent on the Common is busy until late into the evening caring for applicants. Recruiting parties are being sent around in the small towns today to tell the people of the need for men.

Speaking of the reports of street brawls by sailors, Commander John R. Grady of the Boston recruiting station, who succeeds Lieut. Charles S. Keller who has reported for line duty, says that the men engaged in such rows are almost invariably men who

have been in the service but a short time. He says that such incidents show that the Navy has expanded almost too quickly and that there are many men who have not had time to learn the "Navy Code." The Marines enlisted two out of 22 applicants yesterday showing that the strict examinations are still being held.

Tomorrow should see all the companies of the Fourth Reserve engineer regiment in camp at Rockingham Park, Salem, N. H., with the uniforms due in three or four days. Only 75 men are now needed by the regiment to fill its ranks to war strength.

Naval Reserve Classes

Organization of classes for the Naval Reserves at Commonwealth Pier that the men may improve their rating and get better positions with higher pay is being carried out by the war work council of the Boston Y. M. C. A. The instructors will be sailors and petty officers who are specialists in some of the various branches. Special stress will be laid on the training of machinists and machinists' mates. Athletics are holding the center of the stage at the pier and a swimming meet is scheduled at the Y. M. C. A. tank Friday night.

RALLY ON BOSTON COMMON

About 5000 people attended the recruiting rally held at the band stand on Boston Common this noon at 12:30. Miss Emma Stephens, soprano singer, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," accompanied by the Harvard Regimental Band. After the singing Miss Stephens was requested by Captain Pierson to make a recruiting speech, in which she urged every man, woman and child to enter some form of Government service, whether it was the army, navy, ambulance or the agricultural movement. Francis T. Howles also spoke.

SUFFRAGE ACTS CONDEMNED

A resolution condemning the activities of the suffragists at Washington, D. C., was unanimously adopted by 200 business women and school teachers at the monthly business women's supper last night at Tremont and Park Streets. Speakers of the meeting were Mrs. Stephen S. Fitzgerald, president of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association; Mrs. Matthew Sullivan of Milton, Mrs. F. G. Smith of Somerville and Mrs. B. L. Robinson, president of the Public Interests League. Mrs. Edwin Ford of Brookline presided.

ATLANTIC CITY SELECTED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Atlantic City was today chosen for next year's Shriner's convention.

MAKE-UP OF THE NEW CABINET OF THE SERBIANS

Nicolas P. Paschitch Is Premier
Nicolas P. Paschitch Is Premier
Clergy by the Bulgarians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Serbian Legation has received advices telling of the reconstruction of the Serbian Cabinet following the resignation of three members. It also reports the mistreatment of Serbian bishops and clergy at the hands of Bulgarians.

The new Cabinet is composed as follows: Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nicolas P. Paschitch; Minister of Finance, Stoyan Protich; Minister of the Interior, L. Jovanovitch; Minister of Justice, M. Djouritchitch; Minister of Agriculture, M. Ninitchitch; Minister of War, Gen. B. Terzitch.

"The Serbian bishops and clergy are being treated in a brutal way in the Serbian provinces under Bulgarian occupation," says a statement from the legation. "The Bishop of Seguire is interned in a Bulgarian monastery. The director of the theological seminary in Prizren, Steve Dimitrevitch, has been ordered with 120 of his pupils to go on foot all the way to Sofia and no news of them has since been received. The Bulgarians are enforcing their schismatic religion in Serbia and the Serbian clergy is being expelled from the country."

PASSED REMARKS ON FLAG

Probation officers of the Police Department early this morning released the man who was arrested last night on the Common after passing remarks about the United States flag. At the sounding of taps the man made certain remarks which aroused the crowd and only the interference of a group of sailors and marines, who surrounded him, protected him until he was taken to the police station, where he was booked on a charge of drunkenness. The police did not give out his name.

DAYLIGHT BILL POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An attempt to obtain consideration of the Calder daylight saving bill failed in the Senate this afternoon. The bill is on the calendar and required unanimous consent to be taken up. Objection was raised.



JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—The Great New Building

Traveling Time Is On!

Trips to mountain and shore, week-ends, house parties, are in the planning—Remember the traveler is appraised by his luggage.

On the great Street Floor of the New Building you will find all the latest creations in luggage for business or pleasure.

Hand Bags—Suit Cases—Trunks

In all the new fabrics and leathers—for just your particular needs. Of course every sort of fitting, and the prices are likewise inclusive to fit your purse.

We Recommend Our Special Jordan Marsh Company
WARDROBE TRUNK, Which Is Exclusive With Us
It is a real economy for those who travel.

SPECIAL FEATURES

FOUR SIZES
Steamer, ¾ size, full size and extra size. Prices range from 40.00 to 130.00

The "Oshkocentric" Locking Device which eliminates bolts or catches, and makes possible the locking of the trunk in three different places without having to stoop over.

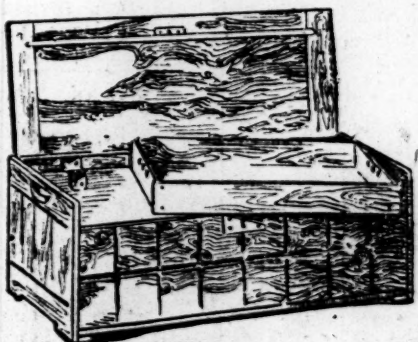
New Combination Door. Dust Proof Door, when it is desired that the trunk remain open. Laundry Bag, providing the greatest possible space for soiled linen. Readily accessible and sanitary Shoe Holder.

Garment Hangers and Protectors, light in weight yet strong. Adjustable Clothes Retainer which makes it possible to keep the garments in perfect condition, whether the trunk is packed to capacity or not.



It Is Very Opportune to Speak at This Time of

Cedar Chests and Boxes



Our great Upholstery Section displays at this time a large assortment of these always popular receptacles for clothes and fabrics, from the small boudoir size to extra large storage boxes. Priced from 20.00 to 40.00

HERE ARE A FEW SPECIALS:

42 in. x 18 in. x 6 1/2 in. . . . 12.00
42 in. x 19 in. x 20 1/2 in. . . 16.50
48 in. x 20 in. x 20 1/2 in. . 18.50
48 in. x 20 in. x 19 1/2 in. . 20.00

Jordan Marsh Company

SECTARIAN USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

Illinois—Opposing a Practice Said to Be Nation-Wide—Injunction Cuts Off Roman Catholic Institutions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The injunction granted by the Circuit Court against the payment of further county funds to the Chicago Industrial School for Girls has operated to cut off the rest of the Roman Catholic institutions of Cook County from getting public money. This came about through the filing of another suit to restrain the county from paying money to some 10 other allegedly sectarian institutions. It is now for the first time in over 30 years that the county board is not voting annually thousands of dollars to Roman Catholic institutions.

Suit brought to stop payments of the city funds to the House of the Good Shepherd, a Roman Catholic institution which has been getting money through the city since 1870, failed when the judge utterly ignored the issue of sectarianism. This case is being carried up to the Supreme Court.

A third case which will soon arrive before the State's highest tribunal concerns a Lutheran home for boys. The Protestants here have made extremely little attempt to get public money for sectarian institutions. In this case a Lutheran institution, the Cook County Kinderheim, was chartered in 1910 and began getting money from the county. In 1911 it received its first payment of \$1200 and its largest payment, in 1914, was \$3501.92. Intense opposition arose within the Lutheran Church and finally some Lutherans brought suit to stop it. There was a compromise and then the home dissolved. Later it reappeared. It is charged, under a form of organization so calculated as to be within the law but in fact actually still in violation of it. The original opposition among prominent Lutherans is said to continue unabated. The plaintiffs lost in the lower court and are now preparing to get into the Supreme Court.

The man who is bringing these suits is William H. Duan, a private citizen who has long had an active interest in the separation of church and state. The cases have been conducted by an attorney equally concerned with this vital question, Charles S. McNett. An organization of citizens known as the Law Enforcement League is behind them.

On the face of this brief sketch of the legal situation here, it is apparent that some serious effort is being made in Illinois to prevent the further use of public funds for sectarian purposes. The condition is national, so both Attorney McNett and the Rev. W. S. Fleming, head of the charity work of the Methodist Church in this city, who investigated the local situation for the Methodist ministers of Chicago, inform The Christian Science Monitor representative. Without a doubt, millions of dollars annually are being paid out of public funds to sectarian institutions in this country, and the most of it is going to Roman Catholic institutions. It is their liberal use of public funds that explains in no small degree the proportions to which the Roman Catholic institutional work has grown. Attorney McNett has received inquiries from several points which indicate that while action at the present time appears to be confined to Chicago, interest in the question of sectarianism and the public purse is far from local.

The practice is an easy one for a community to fall into. For one thing, there is much ignorance of the law. When the Rev. Mr. Fleming sent out a letter to all the likely institutions in the State, asking them if they were getting public money, he received from one Protestant home this reply, "No, but if there is some coming to us, let us know about it, for we want to get our share." Ignorance of the law will explain a very fair and probably predominating part of the Protestant participation in the public money. The responses received by Mr. Fleming in his letter throw an illuminating light on this. Every one of the Protestant institutions he addressed answered his query and not one of the Roman Catholic institutions did.

But, aside from ignorance of the law, there is another and a more active reason leading to easy violation of the law, and that is that communities generally fail to provide public institutions for their dependent children. They do it for the defective children, but have not yet progressed to building for the homeless. As there may be no public home, therefore, for the dependent child, and there probably is one maintained by a church, particularly by the Roman Catholic Church, the obvious thing appears to be to place the child in the church home and pay that institution for keeping it. The only right thing to do, it is pointed out here by those making a study of the situation from the standpoint of public policy and the law, is for the community to provide its own public homes for its dependent children.

As a matter of fact, so Attorney McNett declares, that would be the best thing that could be done for the children. Instruction in the Roman Catholic institutions which have been receiving public money for the care of dependent children, he says after his investigations, amounts to not a very great deal beyond the religious training.

The position of those bringing these suits to stop the payment of public funds to church institutions, they make plain, is not a destructive one. They are quite naturally con-

cerned in what would become of the homeless Roman Catholic children in case the county ceased permanently to pay money to Roman Catholic institutions for their support. They would have the county provide suitable grounds in the country, buildings, and instruction in trades and the like, so that its homeless children would be adequately equipped to go along with the world when they emerged from their public home. As regards the item of expense, they point out that the sums paid the Roman Catholic institutions annually would be sufficient to cover all of the expense the county would assume in undertaking this work itself. If the Roman Catholic Church prefers to take care of the Roman Catholic children in its own sectarian institutions, they hold that it should do so out of its own pocket.

Religious training for the homeless children in public institutions is regarded here as entirely necessary. The way to give it, so the Rev. Mr. Fleming believes after study, is to adopt the plan in vogue at the greatest of the public institutions of this State, the University of Illinois. The various denominations maintain their own instruction at their own expense for the students of their own faith at the university. The same thing could be done at a public home for dependent children, with the addition, so the Rev. Mr. Fleming believes, that it should be compulsory for a child to attend the religious services of the faith of its parents. Doubtless nonsectarian homes of long standing, both in this community and elsewhere, have a good deal to offer on this line. There does not seem to be any valid ground for the objection that a public home for dependents would necessarily mean that children would be deprived of instruction in their own faith.

WHOLESALE FLOUR PRICES DROPPING

Wholesale flour prices in Boston dropped off 50 to 75 cents per barrel yesterday, making them about the same as quotations of the week before, according to local dealers. Prices have ranged high during the past few days. Reports were received here indicating that Minneapolis cash wheat fell off 25 to 30 cents per bushel since Monday morning. Dealers anticipate a further drop in flour prices.

Statistics showing the visible supply of grain in the United States include 15,659,000 bushels of wheat, 3,543,000 bushels of corn and 11,477,000 bushels of oats, compared to 48,912,000 bushels of wheat, 7,768,000 bushels of corn and 14,066,000 bushels of oats for the corresponding period last year.

Stocks of grain stored in local public elevators are as follows: 167,893 bushels of wheat, 8920 bushels of corn and 468,525 bushels of oats. Figures for the corresponding period last year are 331,081 bushels of wheat, 10,995 bushels of corn and 1,600,692 bushels of oats.

FEDERAL BOARD EXPOSES RETAILERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Retailers are criticized strongly by the Federal Trade Commission, in an announcement just made, for charging the small purchaser exorbitant prices for canned goods. Current prices on canned vegetables are almost 100 per cent higher than prices paid canners by wholesalers for this season's output, the commission finds.

In threatening to deal summarily with the retailers, the commission says: "Next autumn and winter if complaints are made in any locality that unreasonable prices are being charged for the canned peas, corn, tomatoes, or similar products which are now being packed, the commission will be in a position promptly to expose any action."

WORCESTER FAVORS DAYLIGHT SAVING

WORCESTER, Mass.—Daylight saving by putting the clocks an hour ahead was the subject of a hearing on Tuesday night before the ordinance committee of the City Council.

E. M. France of Cleveland, where the daylight saving plan is in operation, explained its workings and said it is proving entirely satisfactory. The 50 business men present asked many questions and after several had spoken voted unanimously in favor of the adoption of such an ordinance.

NEW EXPORT LAW TO AFFECT FUEL EARLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Coal and fuel probably will be the first commodity to be placed under the new export licensing system being worked out by the President's newly created exports council, which held its first meeting on Tuesday. The actual operation of the new law is expected to be put into effect by a series of Presidential proclamations covering specific issues.

WINTHROP HIGH SCHOOL

WINTHROP, Mass.—Class day exercises of the Winthrop High school were held yesterday at Ingleside Park. A tableau was presented. Ralph Perin, class marshal, led the 99 graduates in the parade from the school to the park. Class President Roger E. Spear gave the address of welcome; Ralph H. Wormwood, class history; Miss Eleanor F. Fitz, class poem; Josiah D. Segal, address to lower classes; Miss Anita Webster and Miss Margaret D. Pidgin, class prophecy; Arthur F. Verney, Miss Marjorie W. MacLachlan and Miss Ruth F. Tobey, presentation of class gifts; Miss Norma Patrick, Ivy oration.

ANTISECTARIAN HEARING GOES ON

(Continued from page one)

the governing board shall be of certain religious denominations. Hence, it is under sectarian control and its teachers are not entitled to pensions from the Carnegie Foundation. For a similar reason, teachers of the University of Chicago are not granted these pensions because the university is under control of the Baptist denomination.

The State of Massachusetts should adopt a similar policy regarding public appropriations, argued Professor Vaughan, and this policy is supplied in the proposed constitutional amendment offered by Professor Anderson.

The Rev. Israel Ainsworth of Revere read resolutions adopted by the Massachusetts Congregational Conference in favor of an amendment to prohibit sectarian appropriations, and he stated that he wished to indorse all that was said yesterday in behalf of the Anderson sectarian amendment.

New arrivals were continually coming from foreign countries where union of church and State is at present accepted, and these people cannot grasp readily the United States doctrine of church and State separation. Since the Massachusetts State Constitution is not clear regarding appropriations for all sectarian purposes, it should be amended so that there will be no uncertainty in the future.

As to any merit that might be claimed for State appropriations for sectarian parochial schools, Mr. Ainsworth said the policy was indefensible. In his opinion, no school training children in religious dogma can produce good citizens.

Mr. Ainsworth was questioned by Mr. Sullivan of the committee as to the exact position of the constitution regarding prohibition of public appropriations for schools, the committee man contending that there was a constitutional prohibition. Chairman Curtis of the committee stated, after considerable questioning by his colleague, that there was a difference of opinion among members of the committee as to the prohibition regarding appropriations for the public or common schools.

The Rev. Dr. Woodman Bradbury of the Old Cambridge Church said that the proposed antisectionarian amendment was simply in line with the evolutionary process of separating the church and the State that had been going on since the time of the Congregational State Church of Colonial days. The church has its place to fill in the community, but it is desirable from the standpoint of the church, as well as the taxpayers generally, that it support itself independently of the public treasury.

Samuel W. George of Haverhill, who is a delegate to the convention, spoke for his amendment, which combines the antisectionarian feature but less in detail, and a guarantee of religious freedom. He said in part:

"It is not my purpose to stir up religious animosities by injecting a religious discussion into the proceedings of this convention. My purpose in presenting this resolution is to remove any possibility of religious controversy in the future administration of the affairs of our State.

"I need not say to you that history records the fact that religious wars have been the most cruel, the most atrocious of any known in the history of the world, has taken place in nations where an established church or an established religion was the predominant factor in the administration of government.

"It may be said that the advanced civilization of the Twentieth Century dispels all fear that the history of the past will repeat itself, but when we see all of the great Christian nations of the world in a grapple over seas, it behooves us not to place too much confidence in the efficacy of our boasted Christian civilization.

"As one who is not allied with any religious sect or denomination I approach this question without prejudice or malice, fully believing that this is an opportune time to close the door to the intrusion of any issue that is bound to menace the political rights of our Commonwealth.

"The objections that I have to the Lomasney and Anderson resolutions lie in the fact that it is unnecessary to erect a barbed wire fence when a more becoming barrier will answer quite as well. Unnecessary details that might be proper in a statute are highly improper in a constitutional amendment.

"My resolution establishes religious freedom to all religious societies. It not only protects them in their rights but it protects other religious societies from interfering with these rights, and all have equal protection under the laws of our Commonwealth, and to prevent any possible discrimination no money shall ever be appropriated from the public revenues raised by taxation or otherwise, by the State, counties, cities and towns, for establishing or maintaining any institution, that is wholly or in part, under denominational or ecclesiastical control.

"I believe that the adoption of such a resolution would meet the approval of the laymen in all the religious societies throughout the Commonwealth, and it would forever put an end to acrimonious discussions that always result when religion is injected into the body politic."

Features of yesterday's hearing were statements that a proper form of antisectionarian amendment would effect a complete separation of church and State in Massachusetts and would end the menace of possible future demands on the State for public aid for institutions under ecclesiastical control, the speakers instancing the evil effects

AMUSEMENTS

NANTASKET BEACH
STEAMERS FROM ROWS WHARF

and added taxation burden of this form of State aid in other States of the American Union and in foreign countries.

The Lomasney amendment was generally regarded by the supporters of Professor Anderson's antisectionarian amendment as impracticable because it evolved two distinct propositions and thereby confused the vital issue, namely, prohibition of public appropriation for institutions or purposes under religious control. It was pointed out that the Lomasney amendment prohibited, besides sectarian appropriations, public appropriations for nonreligious institutions of an educational or charitable character, which are maintained to serve all the people without any motive of religious propaganda whatever.

Textile schools, like those in Lowell and New Bedford; polytechnic institutes, like that in Worcester; the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Perkins Institute, nonsectarian hospitals, like those in Brockton and Lynn, which have received small city appropriations in lieu of maintenance of city hospitals by the taxpayers, were mentioned as among the institutions to which the Lomasney amendment would prohibit public appropriation.

Some of the speakers thought there might be a question as to the advisability of giving public money to this class of institutions, but they contended that that question was entirely distinct from the question of the use of public money for institutions under religious control. The two questions ought to be kept separate, it was argued, and, if deemed necessary, both could be submitted to the people, with an opportunity provided for the people to vote on each question separately.

Since the antisectionarian amendment is opposed by many who appear to be backing the Lomasney amendment, the question was raised by two speakers whether the apparent backers of the latter amendment would really vote for it at the polls, inasmuch as it includes the antisectionarian feature. The Lomasney amendment was criticized as likely to cause so much opposition that its defeat could be seen as inevitable before it went to the people.

Bishop Edmund H. Hughes of the Methodist Episcopal diocese of Boston opened the proceedings at the afternoon session and declared that he favored a direct contest on the issue of the complete separation of the church and State.

That was what those who stood for the Anderson amendment desired, he said, and it was one of the reasons they opposed the Lomasney amendment. That Lomasney amendment, in addition to having other defects, confused the main issue.

He said that Wesleyan Academy in Wilbraham, under the supervision of his own denomination, had in times past received \$47,000 from the State treasury. He regarded this as wrong and he favored the enactment of an antisectionarian legislation.

He instanced conditions in Italy, France, Austro-Hungary and England as showing the bad feeling that may exist where the church and State are in any degree interdependent. He predicted that the same thing would happen in Massachusetts if the State were asked for public funds for sectarian purposes.

Mr. Sullivan of the committee cross-examined Bishop Hughes at length on the point of referring to the people the Lomasney, rather than the Anderson, antisectionarian amendment, but the bishop, considerably to the amusement of the spectators who thronged the room, declined to fall into the usual verbal traps of a trial lawyer and to make statements which conflicted with those he had already made in favor of the antisectionarian amendment. The cross-examination was finally cut short by Chairman Curtis of the committee.

Representative Fred P. Greenwood of Everett opposed the Lomasney amendment, because, he said, it was not presented to the Legislature until the vote against the antisectionarian amendment had grown so large that there was a likelihood of its passage. He believed that private institutions, not under sectarian control, when they were doing a public work and were assisting in advancing the welfare of the State, should be permitted to receive public moneys, if they were in dire circumstances. He did not believe they should be supported by the public if they were prosperous without the public money.

But as for private institutions under religious control getting public financial aid, there was no question whatever, continued Mr. Greenwood. Such a policy was contrary to the Ameri-

can policy of separation of church and State and it was unfair to the taxpayers.

He said he believed the parochial schools were becoming such a burden on the Roman Catholics of Massachusetts that it will be only a question of time before they will be seeking to secure State assistance. He instanced the cases of Portland, Me., and Newport, R. I., as showing that the danger is close, the Roman Catholics of those places, he said, having already asked that the community contribute for the education of children in the parochial schools.

Mr. Greenwood, with other speakers, pointed to a recent opinion of the State Supreme Court that the present constitution did not safeguard against public appropriations for religious colleges, religious societies, etc., and that the court was divided as to the interpretation of the constitution on other phases of sectarian appropriations.

The Rev. Charles W. Wendte, representing several Unitarian societies, as well as the National Federation of Religious Liberty, indorsed the stand of Bishop Hughes and the others. Mr. Wendte went on record as in favor of the taxation of church property, a stand that resulted afterward in cross-examination by Mr. Lomasney, who endeavored to find out whether or not Mr. Wendte was in accord with the Unitarian ministers of the State in the matter. Mr. Wendte said that he knew of some ministers who did favor it, but he could not say whether or not the opinion was unanimous or even general.

The Rev. Edward S. Drown of the Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge declared that he and those he represented were concerned with only one thing—the separation of church and State.

He opposed the Lomasney resolution because, he said, while it explicitly prohibited the appropriation of money from taxes for private institutions already established, it does not prohibit their being made public institutions and supported thereafter from public funds.

Pointing out that it has been claimed that nobody will back sectarian appropriations, the Rev. Mr. Brown asked why there was opposition to the antisectionarian amendment. From the standpoint of this claim, the antisectionarian amendment would interfere with nobody and therefore it ought to be made a part of the Constitution by a unanimous vote at the polls.

The convention met at 2 o'clock yesterday and after listening to the reading of the propositions filed Monday, adjourned to Tuesday, July 10. This adjournment was taken in order to allow the committees to devote all their time to the committee work.

RETURN OF BREAD TO MAKERS TO END

Returns of unsold bread to the bakers will stop in the Boston district, and practically throughout the United States on July 10, at the request of the Council of National Defense, according to information laid before 50 representatives of the bakers of Boston and eastern Massachusetts at a meeting at the City Club last evening. The meeting was called by Victor A. Friend of Melrose, representing Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover in organizing the bakers east of Worcester, and was attended by former Governor David I. Walsh, Frank R. Shepard, chairman, and J. Burns, of Omaha, and George S. Ward of New York City, members of the War Emergency Baking Industry. Z. C. Dickinson represented the State Food Production Committee.

As a means of conserving our scarcest cereal, wheat, the cutting off of returns of bread promises to make dealers more careful in their orders, it was said, and as soon as consumers realize that the carefully estimated supply at the grocery or delicatessen shop may be exhausted, they will grow more saving of their own supply in order not to run short.

HARVARD MAN APPOINTED

Streblo V. Claggett, who has just completed a course in the Harvard Law School, has been appointed to head the advertising department of the Food Controller's division by Herbert C. Hoover, head of the division. Mr. Claggett was manager of the Harvard Glee Club and participated in other publicity work throughout his college career.

Chandler's Corset Store
and
Femina Shop
FIFTY TEMPLE PLACE
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Announce their first
SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALES
OF
SUITS—COATS—CAPES
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At reductions ranging from
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(In many instances sale prices are considerably less than half the regular prices)

CONSCRIPTION GROWS IN FAVOR

Defections From Canadian Liberal Party to Side of Premier Shows Solid Majority for Government's Announced Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The defections from the Liberal Party continue and there is now no doubt that a solid majority is being built up in favor of the Government Compulsory Military Service bill and against the referendum amendment presented by the leader of the Liberal Party, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Dr. Michael Clark, the Liberal member for Red Deer in the Province of Alberta, known as one of the most eloquent speakers in the Canadian House of Commons, in yesterday's debate said: "I shall support this measure on its second reading and I shall vote against the referendum because I believe this measure is one more step in the long series of events, becoming very long now, which have been marshaling Canada into her proud place in the front rank of the nations of the world—another of that necessary series of events by which Canada is molding her own destiny at the moment that she is helping so mightily in molding the destiny of the world and the future of the world's civilization."

"The greatness of the cause, the gloriousness and certainty of the coming triumph, the honor of our country and above all the needs of the boys, make me feel sure that in this House and in this country not only this step, but every other that is advised by the Prime Minister until the war is won, will be supported up to the hilt."

On the question of the leader of the opposition having turned down Premier Borden's "magnanimous offer" of a coalition cabinet, Dr. Clark turned on his leader and broadly accused him of thinking more of winning an election than winning the war. The Hon. A. K. Maclean, the Liberal member for Halifax, also gave his support to the conscription bill.

An interesting speaker was a returned war veteran, Col. James Arthurs, who was at the attack and capture of Vimy Ridge. He said there were no two opinions at the front concerning conscription. If a vote were taken not a single man would be against it. The only condition the men at the front demanded was that reinforcements be sent forward with the least possible delay.

SHOE SITUATION IN LYNN UNCHANGED

LYNN, Mass.—Following recent conferences between the executive committee of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association and the joint committee of the United Shoe Workers of America and the Allied Shoe Workers' Union, this statement was issued today by shoe workers met on Tuesday a committee representing the Shoe Manufacturers' Association. Both parties were accompanied by their counsel. It was our first opportunity since the factories closed on April 13 to learn directly what the manufacturers desired. Much to our surprise, their whole contention centered on two conditions, namely: First, we all must accept on our return to the factories a reduction in prices; second, that our future prices be fixed by vote of the State Board of Arbitration. They say they will positively decline to modify these two conditions or entertain another solution. The committee will issue later a more detailed statement.

CAMBRIDGE POLICE CHIEF

To replace Chief John F. Murray, whose resignation goes into effect July 1, Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood of Cambridge last night sent to the City Council the name of Lieut. Fred-

erick M. Ellis, to be chief of police. The appointment was tabled till the next meeting. Lieutenant Ellis was appointed to the Police Department Dec. 28, 1897. He was assigned to the second division, where he remained until Dec. 1, 1908. He was then assigned to police headquarters as photographer and fingerprint operator. Shortly afterward he was assigned to the inspectors' department. On April 2, 1911, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant and reassigned to the inspectors' department. He was appointed lieutenant Aug. 31, 1914.

TEXAS ORE IS SHIPPED ABROAD

LLANO, Tex.—Considerable quantities of molybdenite ore are being shipped from here to Canada, where it is concentrated and shipped to England for use in making guns and armor plate. A producer says:

"This metal is in great demand by the allied countries, being used, like tungsten, to harden steel. A gun so made will stand up under the most continuous firing, instead of 'falling in' as they call it.

"The price is \$2 a pound, \$5 per cent concentrates. Before the war it was \$1 a pound, but one ton of it was sufficient to last the United States an entire year."

Another metal being shipped from Llano and used by the Allies is manganese. The former price of \$35 a ton has been increased to \$1 a unit. As the ore is required to run at least 49 per cent, it means a minimum price of \$49 a ton. This metal is used in making big cannon.

FOREST SCHOOL HAS WON RECOGNITION

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Pennsylvania's forest school at Mont Alto has won final recognition from the United States Government, says the North American. When the War Department wanted advice and help in raising a forestry unit for engineering work in France, it came to Mont Alto and chose Prof. J. S. Illick, the acting head of the forest academy and a recognized expert on trees and general forestry. Mr. Illick studied in the forests of Germany and France, and can give invaluable assistance to the Government. The regiment of foresters will get out timber behind the battle lines in France, and the men will be recruited for the period of the war only.

The entrance of many young foresters into this regiment may assist the Forestry Department of the State in reorganizing its field forces so as to care for more properly the expert men now employed and under-salaried because of the lack of appropriation and the surfeit of men with which the department has been burdened for some years. Many folks interested in the forestry work of the State are anxious to have the authorities at Harrisburg effect a complete reorganization of the great work being done for Pennsylvania's woods.

MAYORS FAVOR SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Of the 47 New York State mayors voting at a recent conference here, 41 favored a resolution recommending that this Government profit by the experience of other governments at war and, by granting equal suffrage, avail itself of the services of its women as well as its men in the full efficiency of citizenship.

ELKS PATRIOTIC MEETING

James Hamilton Lewis, United States Senator from Illinois, is to be the chief speaker at the patriotic mass meeting, which the Elks' National Convention Association is planning to hold on Boston Common as one of the events of Elks' week in Boston, July 7 to 14. A great military parade is planned to precede the mass meeting on the Common. The Elks' drill corps of Denver Lodge 17 will give an exhibition drill on the Common.

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FAIR PRICE FOR COAL PROMISED

National Defense Council Advisory Committee With Coal Operators Make Agreement for Reasonable Charges

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Council of National Defense Advisory Commission, working in conjunction with coal operators meeting here today passed a resolution tending to stimulate production and to fix "immediately a fair and reasonable price on coal, f. o. b. cars at mines, in each district."

The body which passed this resolution is composed of seven members of the National Defense Council, constituting its advisory council, and seven representatives of each coal bearing State, appointed by the coal mine operators who are meeting here. The states represented by these committees were: Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The resolution declared the Council of National Defense had named Francis S. Peabody as chairman of a committee on coal production of the council. This committee will constantly keep in touch with representatives of the coal and anthracite industries.

The object of the committees will be to have the coal operators and miners work in harmony with the Government, so production may be stimulated and plans perfected for an adequate means of distribution, at reasonable prices.

Pressure on Coal Men

Government Control of Output Is Official Ultimatum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the United States Government will take over the output of the coal mines of America unless the coal operators of the country establish, of their own will, a fair selling price for coal and proper regulation of the industry, was the ultimatum handed down by members of the Federal Trade Commission and Secretaries Lane and Daniels at a meeting on Tuesday of coal operators and members of the Federal Trade Commission.

Secretary Daniels said that the selective draft in man power has been imperative and that the selective draft of every other kind of power is just as imperative. "No man owns an oil well or a coal mine except as trustee," he said, "and if this goes on long no man can say that he owns a gallon of oil or a ton of coal."

It was pointed out that the people of the country are not satisfied with the coal situation, and he said: "We'll have cheaper coal. You must meet the situation and meet it as a statesman. If the situation rests upon the railroads in delivering cars, then it must rest upon them. If it rests upon the workmen then the workmen should know that the responsibility rests upon them, and they should be challenged by it. I am not a demagogue, but I have no confidence whatever in the idea that the men who work in mines are not as patriotic as the rest of us. If you put the challenge up to them they will take that challenge."

The secretary asked the coal operators what they thought Washington and Lincoln would reply if it were possible to ask them what they would do. He asked what the men commemorated by the Arlington monument would reply.

"At Arlington," he said, "are the graves of the men who fought in perpetuation of this Union, but there will be a greater graveyard than that along this coast two years from now. Do you realize that? Do you realize that there will be a greater graveyard than the one at Arlington upon these shores two years from now, a graveyard, too, that will represent more than that graveyard represents."

The secretary then explained that he understood the coal industry and realized that many of the operators had made no money from their mines, but only from the houses and stores they owned near them. He said the whole situation is a simple one, and asked the operators whether they wanted their sons after the war to ride in limousines earned by fathers during the war.

Former Gov. John W. Fort of New Jersey, of the Federal Trade Commission, pointed out that the Federal Trade Commission was perfectly willing that the operators should mine coal at a fair and liberal profit, but not at a profit such that they could make in three months the money they had not made in five years.

He pointed out that the Administration had authorized the presentation of seven different bills in Congress, two of which had been introduced by Senators Pomerene and Calder, and that the substance of these bills was to give the Government power to buy the coal at the mouth of the mine and sell it on cars at the mine to consumers and wholesalers, and that any disposition on their part or of the retailers to exact an unfair price would result in the offenders being cut off from the supply.

GERMAN SUSPECT IN WORCESTER JAIL

Frederick W. Schafer, who was taken into custody on June 20 by order of U. S. Atty-Gen. Thomas W. Gregory as an alien enemy whose presence is dangerous to the public, was taken to Worcester, Mass., yesterday by United States deputy marshals, and interned in the jail in that city.

Schafer, who is a skilled mechanic, is suspected of being concerned in a plot to blow up the German steamer Friedrich der Grosse, of which he was a member of the engine room force, at Hoboken, N. J. He disappeared soon after the plot was discovered, and was found in a factory in Worcester. He was brought to Boston for examination, but was sent back to Worcester that he might be near his family.

GERMAN PLOT IN WEST UNCOVERED

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Department of Justice Agent Edward Brennan, today began an investigation, which, it is intimated, may lead to the uncovering of widespread operations of German plotters through the middle West.

Francis E. Millet, former employee of the Commercial Acid Company of East St. Louis, is believed to hold the key to the plot. Millet was arrested after he had repeatedly called up the plant on the telephone asking if the "explosion had occurred." In his possession were found insignia of the Austrian Red Cross, and allegedly forged papers proclaiming him a member of the Franciscan Brothers.

Millet was discharged from the acid plant after suspicion had centered upon him, following rumors that the explosives plant was to be blown up. He is being questioned by Department of Justice agents today.

EXEMPTION BOARDS ORDERED TO ORGANIZE

Orders to organize and prepare for the draft exemption work as provided in the Selective Draft Act are being received by Massachusetts military exemption boards today from Charles F. Gettym, director of military enrollment for Massachusetts. Officials notice of appointment was sent by Director Gettym yesterday to each appointee on the boards, with directions to fill out blanks indicating their acceptance. The blanks include a form for a notary public or justice of the peace to fill out when appointees have taken their oaths of office. The members of the various boards are directed to elect a chairman and secretary for their respective boards, and to notify Director Gettym of their first meeting.

SILLO MANUFACTURE TAKEN UP

SPOKANE, Wash.—Taking over the factory equipment at the Interstate Sillo Company, with patent rights for Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, the McGoldrick Lumber Company soon will begin the manufacture of all sizes of sillos as a permanent feature of its industry. E. M. Bradford is announced in the Daily Chronicle as the general manager of the sillo department, and James Walker as the man in charge of sillo construction. Installation of the machinery, which, with added improvements will represent an outlay of about \$10,000, will soon be completed and operations will be begun immediately with the use of material from the McGoldrick planing mill.

"CALIBAN" WORKERS TO MEET

Representatives of the organizations that have participated in the sale of tickets for the performances of "Caliban," which open in the Harvard Stadium on tomorrow night, are to meet tomorrow for a luncheon, at which they will report on the success of their campaign. A "Caliban" committee has been appointed in Lawrence, Mass., which is arranging for a Lawrence night at the Stadium. A committee of the same sort has been appointed also in Hingham, Mass.

DROP OF \$1.25 IN POTATO PRICES

United States Department of Agriculture Reports That Nearly 1000 More Carloads Were Shipped in Past Week

Nearly 1000 more carloads of new potatoes were shipped during the week ending yesterday than during the previous week with a reduction in jobbing price of about \$1.25 a barrel from the preceding week, although \$3.25 to \$4.50 a barrel higher than at the same time last year, according to a report today from the United States Department of Agriculture. Most of the new potatoes came from North Carolina, Norfolk and the eastern shore of Virginia. Jobbing prices are about \$6 to \$8.75 a barrel. Production of the early crop of potatoes is estimated at 33,516,000 bushels, as compared with the 28,481,700 bushels of last year.

Tomato shipments are less than last year with high prices prevailing, says the report. Mississippi prices are more than double last year and 35 cents above the previous week. Shipments of tomatoes are increasing, however, with 715 cars shipped last week, 21 more than the preceding week and 37 more than the corresponding period of last year. Cantaloupe shipments are far below those in 1916, it says, being about one-half as large as last year.

Peach shipments from Georgia are heavy with the price dropping from 25 cents to 40 cents from those of the previous week. F. O. B. watermelon prices are \$45 to \$65 a carload higher than in the previous week with less shipments. Strawberry shipments are about over with Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey closing out firm at 12½ cents to 16 cents a quart, about three to five cents higher than last year.

Onion prices continue to decline with a drop of 10 cents. The shipments were less last week but much greater than last year. Bulk of the asparagus shipments are from New Jersey with a decrease of about 11 cars as compared with the previous week and 10 cars more than last year. Early cabbage shipments are larger than last year, the estimated acreage in the south being 90 per cent more than last year. Lettuce shipments continue heavy, about twice as much as last year.

ARREST MADE IN INFORMATION PLOT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Albert Webber, 32, of Hoboken, N. J., was arrested here today, charged with complicity in a plot to forward information to Germany by bribing crews of Norwegian ships. Webber is believed to be one of the ringleaders of the six plotters arrested here June 6 on the same charge. The man admitted to the police that he is a reserve officer in the German Navy and a shipbuilding expert.

He also admitted knowledge of the plot to forward mail to Germany, but denied that he had any part in a plot to establish wireless stations in Mexico. Webber claims to have come to this country from Germany in 1912. Information is in the hands of the authorities that he made efforts to get options on a number of steamers. He will be arraigned before United States District Attorney Knox probably today.

CORNELL HAS FEW GRADUATES PRESENT

ITHACA, N. Y.—Only a very small percentage of Cornell University's 900 graduates were present this morning at the forty-ninth annual commencement exercises to receive their diplomas. More than 600 members of the graduating class have left the university to take an active part in the war.

Capt. E. L. Tinkham, who led a contingent made up mostly of Cornell men to the front in France a few weeks ago as the first American armed force, was to have received his

diploma today. John C. Collyer, the famous Cornell oarsman and assistant coach, who is president of the senior class, was also absent from the ceremony. Collyer is working for the Government at Washington as a ship designer. Other men of the class are in the reserve officers training camps, in France with the ambulance service, in engineering corps, naval coast reserve and other branches of the service. Still others are on the farms of America.

Cornell is conferring 815 baccalaureate degrees and 76 advanced degrees today.

TWO AUTO DRIVERS SENTENCED IN COURT

Asahel F. Nott of Cohasset was given a suspended sentence of three months in the house of correction yesterday, for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, by Judge Pratt in the Second District Court, Hingham. Nott was driving when his car was in a collision which resulted fatally for one member of the party and injured the others.

Dr. Joseph W. McGoff of Woburn, who says he is to sail for France next Friday, was found guilty of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor and sentenced to two months in the House of Correction in the Somerville Court, yesterday. He appealed and was held in \$300 bonds. A charge of drunkenness was placed on file.

After a head-on collision on the Revere Beach Road early this morning, Walter P. Goode of Boston was held by the Nahant police for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. The members of parties in both automobiles were injured.

AID ASKED FOR AIRPLANE SURVEY

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Society of Industrial Engineers, engaged in a survey for the Government of the country's resources for building airplanes, has issued an appeal for more members to aid in the task and urging all plants fitted for making airplane parts as well as men capable of doing this class of work, to report at the society's headquarters, says the Herald.

Already a number of offers have been received from companies and individuals who are anxious to aid in the work on which the Government plans to expend \$600,000,000.

NEW DEAN OF WILLIAMS

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Carroll Lewis Maxcy has been appointed dean of Williams College. He will enter upon his duties when Dean Ferry leaves to take up his new position as president of Hamilton College. Professor Maxcy received his B. A. degree from Williams in 1887, graduating with Phi Beta Kappa rank.

END OF WAR SEEN IN UNITY

Reported Forecast of Mr. Root Regarded in Washington as a Logical Result of the Progress of Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports from Petrograd, quoting Mr. Root as saying that if the Allies, both governments and people, act unitedly, the war will be over in 1918, whether true or not, have caused much circumspection here to determine what the indications are that point to such a possibility. Most of these views, in the very nature of the case, are speculative. Officials both of the Administration and diplomatic circles, however, see in recent events abundant cause for hope that the force of the world is moving towards a speedy end of the conflict. It is pointed out that what the President has uttered the past two months in his addresses touching upon the steady march of democracy, and the destiny of that form of popular rule in the world, is becoming firmly established in the public conscience everywhere, and that the march of democracy towards ultimate victory is not a mere fancy, but a reality.

These observers point to Russia and to China. They say every new government that has come out of a struggle of the masses with autocracy has gone through a period of uncertainty soon after its organization. The reactionary is especially active when his victim is popular rule. Russia was no sooner in the possession of popular rule than the reactionary elements manifested themselves. And now the information that comes to this capital shows a steady advance from the chaos of a few weeks ago to a stability that means an early resumption of the offensive.

What Russia has passed through, China has experienced also, it is pointed out. The revolutionary wars of 1911, 1913 and 1915 had been succeeded by a period of calm, and the new Republic was becoming safely established when the break with Germany came, and during the past month, due to the international strife and the turmoil over the acts of corrupt officials, the future of the Chinese people has been at times most uncertain. But the formation of a coalition cabinet, which unites all factions, has assured tranquillity in the country, and the probable entrance of China into the war when Parliament meets. According to the same program of the march of democracy, these observers point out, Greece may be expected to come into the family of popular governments in the very near future.

In the opinion of many, all these events, tending to the strengthening

of popular rule, by the same token mark the weakening of autocratic hold on the people of the world. As the President has made clear on many occasions, this is precisely what the United States and her Allies are fighting for.

DELEGATES OFF FOR SAGAMORE

"Democracy and Business" is to be the general topic of the Sagamore Sociological Conference, delegates to which left Boston by special train this afternoon. Upon arriving at Sagamore Beach they will be welcomed by George W. Coleman, who founded the conference 10 years ago, and who has seen it grow from a day of small things to a gathering that is counted upon by its attendants as one of the most rewarding of the kind held in the United States. The delegates this year, to a larger extent than formerly, are persons connected with business, attracted by the general topic. The sessions will close Friday evening.

LOANS TO ALLIES TOTAL A BILLION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The pecuniary advances of this Government to the Allies have now reached the billion dollar mark. Further payments to liquidate war contracts were made on Tuesday by Secretary McAdoo to Great Britain and France. The amount given to England is \$15,000,000, making the total thus far to Great Britain \$550,000,000. The advance to France was \$10,000,000, making the total given to France \$210,000,000.

MUSIC NOTES

Tonight at the Pop concert in Symphony Hall Mrs. Martha Atwood-Baker, soprano, appears, singing an aria of Massenet's and a group of songs. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Jacchia, will play the following numbers:

Overture, "La Muette di Portici," Auber; waltz, "Joyous Vienna," Komzak; "Reverie," Rissland; fantasia, "Faust," Gounod; ballet music, "Coppelia," Debussy; "Marche Slave," Tchaikovsky; selection, "You're in Love," Friml; "Invitation to the Dance," Weber-Berlioz.

Miss Cecile Tucker, pianist, a pupil of Mrs. Carolyn King Hunt, is to present a program of piano music at the residence of Mrs. William G. Adams, 238 Commonwealth Avenue, tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. She will play pieces by Grieg, Ilyinsky, Mozart, Parlow and other composers. She will be assisted by Mrs. Adele Freeman, soprano, whose selections will include poems of Eugene Field, set to music by Mrs. Fannie Connally Lancaster.

SUFFOLK SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The Suffolk School for Boys on Rainsford Island had its annual exercises and trade exhibit yesterday. About 400 guests were present. John E. Gilman, former Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., representing Mayor Curley, was the principal speaker.

EMPLOYEES PLANT THIRTY ACRES

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Thirty acres of land, given for the use of the Garden Association of the Central Union Telephone Company by Henry Campbell, have been planted by 100 telephone employees, says the News. Eight acres were planted in potatoes; 6000 cabbage plants and 5000 tomato plants were set out, and the remainder of the patch was given over to beans, corn, pumpkins and turnips.

"The farm" was plowed some time ago by tractors. The telephone employees are working the garden on a cooperative rather than a community plan. The company has advanced the money for the seed, and the work is being done part on employees' and part on company's time. The crop, when it is harvested, will be sold to the employees at the actual cost of production.

TYPOS CHOOSE NORTH ADAMS

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The New England Typographical Union convention ended on Tuesday with a reception in honor of International President Marsden G. Scott of Indiana. North Adams, Mass., was selected as the convention city for 1918. Officers were elected as follows: President, Edward L. Cahill of Lynn, Mass.; secretary and treasurer, John F. Murphy of Providence, R. I.

MADEIRA

Linens

Purchases made long ago enable us to name attractive low prices on these items.

LUNCHEON SETS—13 pieces—plain rose calico. Special 5.00 13 pieces, four patterns... 5.45 Other sets... 10.00 to 35.00

LUNCHEON NAPKINS—13x13 inches (impossible to duplicate later)—many attractive designs. Special, dozen... 5.95 Other napkins... 8.00 to 13.00

SCARFS—Buffet scarfs... 1.75 to 14.25 Sideboard scarfs... 2.95 to 8.95

TABLE PIECES—Table cloths... 25.00 to 36.00 Centrepieces... 1.00 to 15.00 Doilies... 12½c to 1.00

PILLOW COVERS—Infants' size... 2.50 Mail Orders Filled.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, Near West

Clickquot Club GINGER ALE

IN just a few years the popularity of this beverage has crept all over America. Clickquot is a ginger ale that is really made of ginger, pure fruit juices, cane sugar—and deep-spring water.

Sold by the case by good grocers and dealers, also at fountains, hotels, clubs, restaurants, cafes. Without exception, it is the quality ginger ale of America.

The Clickquot Club Co., Millis, Mass., U. S. A.



LUGGAGE SHOP

Filene's

For military use, or while camping at the beach use a

Khaki Wardrobe

to keep your clothes clean and free from moisture.

- A dozen suit hangers can be accommodated. A pocket at each side.
- Takes up very little room.
- Can be folded small enough to go into a bag or suit case, as the metal frames are collapsible.

The price is \$2.50

Army khaki laundry bags, \$2.75

with rawhide draw string, reinforced corners. Size 26 in. by 32 in.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—second floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

directed against the trenches which have been firmly in our hands since the fighting of June 20 and 21. After a lively artillery engagement the French attacked the high position recently captured by us northwest of Hurbise Farm. In spite of the severe losses which the storming waves of the enemy forces suffered under our fire, they penetrated our lines at some places. Immediate counterattacks drove them from a majority of the occupied positions.

Good observation conditions prevailing, the artillery activity in other sectors on the Alsace and Champagne fronts was very lively. An enterprise by one of our thrusting detachments southeast of Tureah was carried out with the success intended.

Reporting on the situation on the Belgian front, the communication says:

Artillery duels are in progress at some places along the front, entailing a great expenditure of munitions. The fire was directed against infantry positions in isolated sectors only, and then chiefly with the purpose of preparing for reconnoitering thrusts. These reconnoitering led to trench fighting in several instances.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The official communiqué of Tuesday says:

There was a successful local British operation last night southwest of Fontaine-lez-Croisilles, resulting in the capture of a number of German prisoners.

A hostile raiding party was repulsed in the night west of La Bassée. The official report from British headquarters in France Tuesday night reads:

Further information regarding the operations carried out by us last night northeast of Fontaine-lez-Croisilles shows that all our objectives were gained with little loss. Twenty-seven prisoners were taken. Two hostile counterattacks delivered with considerable strength were successfully driven off.

During the day our progress south of Lens continued. Troops extended their gains. Enemy positions astride the Souchez River on a front of two miles to a depth of 1000 yards passed into our possession. We have occupied the village of La Coulotte.

As a result of a raid attempted by the enemy last night of La Bassée 12 German prisoners were left in our hands.

In the air fighting yesterday two German airplanes were brought down; three other hostile machines were driven down out of control. One of our machines is missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The official communiqué issued by the war office Tuesday night reads:

The day was calm save in the region of Moulin de Lafaux, where the military fighting was quite active, and in the region of Rheims, which was violently bombarded.

Belgian communiqué: The enemy forces shelled our roads of communication, while the artillery actions were especially spirited in the neighborhood of Ramschapelle, Dixmude, Reminghe and Pyggaale. There was lively bomb fighting near the Ferryman's house.

Eastern theater, Monday: Quite intense cannonading on both sides took place in the region of the Vardar and the Cerna Bend, where a strong Bulgarian reconnaissance, which attempted to enter our trenches, was dispersed with rifles and grenades. The British troops carried out to the east of Lake Doiran a successful raid, in which they made about a dozen Bulgarian prisoners. Allied aviators successfully bombarded a number of encampments.

After a short bombardment last evening, our troops made a brilliant attack northwest of Hurbise against a strongly organized position of the enemy. All our objectives were attained.

In a few moments we carried the German first line. Counterattacks delivered by the enemy at both ends of this position, supported by violent artillery bombardment, were broken up by our fire. The enemy, surprised by the rapidity of our attack, suffered heavy losses and left in our hands more than 300 prisoners, including 10 officers.

Several enemy surprise attacks on small posts in the region of Tureah and in the Argonne were broken up by our fire.

Wednesday's statement says: "So complete was the French victory of yesterday in the Hurbise section that today the Germans did not attempt the usual counterattacks. An artillery duel was still in progress in the Hurbise sector, but there were no infantry actions. It continues:

The enemy positions captured include the Dragon's Cave, a formidable stronghold from which counterattacks had been launched. A large amount of material was taken.

In the Champagne there was a successful French raid on Maison de Champagne.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The following official statement was issued on Tuesday:

Western front: In the direction of Blochow and in the region of Perpelni (Galicia) a strong enemy party, supported by artillery, endeavored to approach our trenches, but was repulsed by our rifle fire. South of Bressany, in the region of the village of Svitelniki (on the Narayuvka),

enemy infantry forced their way into our trenches, but our counterattack compelled them to retreat.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The official statement of the War Office on Tuesday says:

On the Asiago Plateau fighting was resumed Monday. Since last night our troops have opposed the desperate efforts of the enemy, who, notwithstanding his heavy losses, is attempting to retake the positions recently lost in the Monte Ortigara sector. Attacks and counterattacks are being made on the contested positions. Diversions at the same time by the enemy on other portions of the front have been completely stopped.

On the Carso last night our troops rectified somewhat the advance of our front line south of Versic.

The aircraft were very active yesterday. One enemy machine was brought down by battery fire and fell within its own lines north of Asiago. During the night our aircraft bombed military works at Nebrasia and Prosecco. All returned safely.

REAL ESTATE

Blanche M. Payne has conveyed to Lester Stanley the four-story and basement brick residence property at 344 Commonwealth Avenue, Back Bay, together with 2614 square feet of land. The tax valuation is \$27,000, of which \$17,000 is on the land. The sale was negotiated through the office of J. D. K. Willis & Co.

Ada M. Child has also sold her residence property at 274 Newbury Street, Back Bay. It consists of a brick house with 2464 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$19,000. Christine C. Wilson is the buyer.

SOUTH END TRANSACTIONS

The three-story and basement brick house at 2A Wellington Street, South End, held by Grace M. Bishop, has this day been transferred to Ernest H. Dexter. The total assessed value is \$13,000, of which \$4500 is carried on 2550 square feet of land.

Another property sold consists of a 3½-story brick house at 32 Worcester Street, standing on 900 square feet of land. The property is taxed for \$7000. Mary D. Tucker conveyed title to Walter J. Sugden.

DORCHESTER PROPERTY SOLD

Petkin Real Estate Trust has taken title to the two large brick apartment house at 70 to 78 Harvard Street, with 6377 square feet of land, carrying an assessment of \$26,000. Morris Weiner was the grantor. It has also purchased from the same grantor the brick apartment house at 22-24 Thane Street, with 4868 square feet of land, all assessed for \$15,900.

Allen M. Brown placed a deed on record today from John L. Ellis, owner of the frame dwelling situated 24 Templeton Street, near Dorchester Avenue. It is assessed for \$3800, including \$800 on the 3240 square feet of land.

ROXBURY PURCHASE

Barnet Rubenstein et al. have purchased from David Flower the three-apartment dwelling house at 76 Holworthy Street, Roxbury. This property is assessed on \$5300, which includes \$1000 that applies to 3333 square feet of land.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Ardale St., 47 rear, Ward 23; Mary A. Griswold; brick garage.
South St. 5-9-15, Ward 25; Puritan R. E. Trust, W. E. Harding; brick dwelling.
Mt. Vernon St., 87 rear, Ward 23; Chas. F. Bruce, J. A. Brazillan; brick garage.
Peterboro St., 120, Ward 8; Albert Erlanson, G. N. Jacobs; brick tenements.
Rosedale St., 49, Ward 19; Nickerson & Kelley, A. C. Nickerson; frame dwelling.
Washington St., 3900, Ward 22; F. M. Gililand, J. E. Hutchinson; brick stores.
Robinson St., 33 rear, Ward 18; Alice McVey, Bradley Portable House Co.; garage.
Union St., 9-11, Ward 5; Arthur E. Dorr, lessee; alter mer.
Dakota St., 92, Ward 18; H. H. Bradford; alter laundry.

REPORT JUSTIFIES
BRITISH CAMPAIGN
IN MESOPOTAMIA

Commission Declares Success of the Expedition Toward Bagdad Remarkable as a Whole

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The report of the commission appointed to inquire into the question of Mesopotamian operations is published. It deals with every detail of the expedition up to the fall of Kut and allocates the responsibility of those concerned with the original advance from Kut toward Bagdad. The report deals also with the breakdown of transport and medical services.

The net result of the commission's inquiry is to describe the expedition as a justifiable military enterprise, adding that its success as a whole has been remarkable. Dealing with the main causes of the failure to relieve Kut, the commission reports that they were due to premature attacks inadequate transport and insufficient superiority over an enemy strongly entrenched.

The commission consisted of Lord George Hamilton, G. C. S. I., chairman, Lord Donoghmore, Lord Hugh Cecil, M. P., Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, Gen. Sir Neville Lytton, Sir Archibald Williamson, M. P., Mr. John Hodge, M. P., and Commander Josiah Wedgwood, with M. R. G. Duff of the Local Government Board as secretary.

Operations in Mesopotamia

History of Objectives and Accomplishments After Capture of Bagdad

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

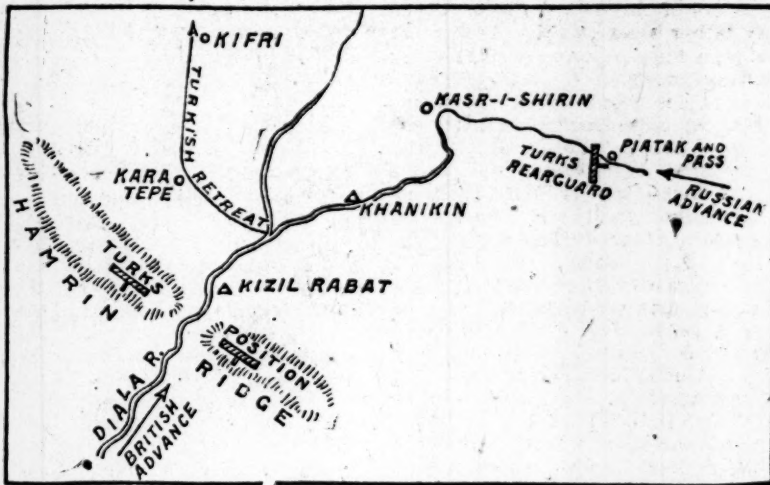
LONDON, England—After the capture of Bagdad on March 1 the objectives that presented themselves to the British commander have been described as: 1. The pursuit and final rout of the Turkish Eighth Army Corps up the Tigris. 2. The seizing of railroad Samarra. 3. The occupation of points on the Euphrates to prevent the enemy inundating the plain between that river and the Tigris. 4. Junction with the Russian forces and the intercepting of the Thirteenth Turkish Army Corps, which was carrying out its retreat from Hamadan (Persia) through Kas-i-Shirin and Khanikin.

The intercepting of the Thirteenth Corps was not found possible, as it was too strong for the British force available and indeed was able to assume the offensive twice, although defeated and driven back on both occasions. With this exception—that it was not found possible to round up this force—all the objectives were successfully attained. One of the outstanding features in these operations was that the transport again rose to the occasion and was able to carry for all the four columns engaged. This carrying includes feeding men and animals, keeping up the supply of small bore and gun ammunition, equipment and stores and the carrying of casualties to the rear. In geographical relation to Bagdad Samarra lies about 70 miles north by west by the railway line and of course very much more by the river. Feluja on the Euphrates is about 40 miles west, and Kizil Rabat, for which both British and Russians were making, is 80 miles, while Bagdad, in a direct line, is 250 miles north by west of Basra, the main base in Mesopotamia, so that the difficulties to be overcome in the maintenance of supplies were enormous.

The Euphrates column reached Feluja on that river on March 19 and had fought some actions with the Turkish rearguards, the Turks retiring to Ramadai 25 miles distant up the river. The British force left a garrison at Feluja which prevented the enemy making use of the river or country between it and the Tigris below that point, or maintaining troops south of it. The Turks, however, cut the dam retaining the water of the Saklaira and thus inundated the country between the Akkar Keef Lake and the railway and suburbs of Bagdad, right up to the bund or embankment protecting these. This bund, however, stood firm, the Tigris being as low this year as it was abnormally high last year.

On March 14, the station of Khan

Mushaidle was seized by the Tigris column, and on March 15 the column to intercept the Thirteenth Turkish Corps and effect a junction with the Russians started from Bagdad. This column took Bakuba and Shahroban on the Diah, whence the Turks retired to the Jebel Hamrin Ridge where they were able to withstand the British attack while their main forces crossed the Diah and got away via Kara Tepe toward Kifri. The Hamrin Hills commanded the advance up the Diah, while a rearguard at Pia Tak held off the Russians and it was behind these two screens that the Turks got away so that when the British and Russians joined hands at Kizil Rabat they found themselves left in the lurch.



Map showing allied activities in Mesopotamia

This successful escape enabled the Turkish Thirteenth Corps again to take the offensive from the direction of Delil Abbas. It was, however, held up by the British cavalry force, which had proved itself very mobile. Meantime the Tigris left bank British force, which had pushed up the Tigris to Deltawah, changed direction northeast, gained touch with this Turkish force, and after fighting a series of actions with it on and between the rivers Diah and Adham forced it to abandon its offensive and retire again on to the Jebel Hamrin range. Meanwhile the British Tigris right bank troops were pushing up and after several successes reached and took Samarra railroad on April 22. The Turkish Thirteenth Corps made a last attempt to prevent this, again taking the offensive by moving down the Demir Kapu defile, whence the Adham River issues, against the British right flank. This move was successfully met and countered by an action at Tebul Ul on April 24 and the Turks were driven back into the Jebel range on April 30. It was during this retirement that the British aeroplanes dropped half a ton of bombs on the retreating Turks. The Eighteenth Turkish Army Corps fell back to Tekrit 25 miles up the Tigris from Samarra, above which are their river vessels, which must by now have been stranded by the falling of the river and will remain useless till next year's rise. Trains have been running between Bagdad and Samarra since May 9.

been intrusted by the King to form a new Cabinet, and the dispatch of allied forces to Athens to maintain order is having a satisfactory effect. It is expected that M. Venizelos will soon have the situation thoroughly in hand and that when order is once more established, M. Jonnart will gradually withdraw the allied forces.

ALLIES PRESERVE
ORDER IN GREECE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—Although the resignation of M. Zaimis is not yet officially announced, it is understood that he himself admits it and has informed King Alexander that he considers his work finished. Meanwhile, as a result of recent disturbances in Athens, it is expected that M. Jonnart, who continues to act with firmness, will demand the dismissal of the Chief of Police, as well as the punishment of the instigators of the outbreak.

M. Venizelos, it is understood, has



Map showing allied activities in Mesopotamia

CHANGES IN TITLES
APPROVED BY KING

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The King has approved of the following titles being adopted. The Duke of Teck will in the future be known as Marquis of Cambridge. Prince Alexander as Earl of Athlone, Prince Louis of Battenberg as Marquis of Milford Haven, Prince Alexander of Battenberg as Marquis of Carrisbrook, Colonel His Highness the Duke of Teck and his descendants, and other descendants of his father, will assume the surname of Cambridge. Admiral His Serene Highness Prince Louis of Battenberg and his descendants and such other descendants of his father as are British subjects will assume the surname of Mountbatten. Her Grand Ducal Highness Princess Louise of Battenberg, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, is with the King's consent abandoning her rank and title due to her, being Princess of Hesse, and wishes to be known only as Marchioness of Milford Haven.

INVESTITURE ON
BOARD FLAGSHIP

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—It is announced this morning that King George has again visited the Grand Fleet, spending four or five days on board Admiral Beatty's flagship. He was accompanied by Prince Albert, with Lord Cromer and Sir Charles Cust in attendance. The days were full of interesting events and the investiture on board the flagship

The Only Shade Made With A Ventilator

Vudor
Ventilator
Porch Shades

THE ONLY SHADE MADE WITH A VENTILATOR

Vudor Invention and Patents

With the new VUDOR Ventilator Shade illustrated above, you can close your porch closely, keep out the sun and, at the same time, have automatic ventilation on the porch. With the new Ventilator Shade, the cool air rises from the floor, displacing the hot air at the ceiling, the hot air being automatically carried off from the porch through the ventilator at the top of each VUDOR Ventilator Shade. This gives you porch ventilation and, at the same time, does away with draughts, and you have perfect

seclusion, protection from the sun, and privacy. VUDOR Ventilator Shades transform even hot porches, and porches that are very close to the street, into cool, secluded, delightful fresh air rooms, and make ordinary day porches perfect sleeping porches, all at small expense.

Write us for particulars, illustrations in color and the name of the store in your city where you can get the new VUDOR Ventilator Shades. The only Shade made with a Ventilator.

Hough Shade Corporation, 259 Mill Street, Janesville, Wis.

SHIPPING NEWS

Titled fish were landed at the South Boston fish pier today from two vessels, the Buena having 32,000 pounds, and Ethel B. Penny 60,000. The Penny also had 2000 hake, and one swordfish, while the Buena had three swordfish, and some groundfish. Dealers quoted 4½ cents per pound for tilefish. The W. A. Morse, with 23,000 pounds tilefish, was reported at New York, selling at the same prices as at Boston.

Groundfish arrivals today were: Str. Billow 79,000 pounds, str Wave 45,000, schra. Viking 24,000, Hortense 32,700, Progress 34,000, Mary C. Santos 31,100, Josephine De Costa 39,500, Annie Perry 35,300, Athena 30,800, Buena 4300, Ignatious Enos 4200 and Georgiana 4650. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$5.50@7, steak cod \$10.50@11.50, market cod \$5, pollock \$6@7.25, large hake \$7, and small hake \$5.

No arrivals were reported at Gloucester today, outside of the new schooner Florence that came down from the builders' yard at Essex for Capt. Fred Thompson. The Florence is to be fitted for fishing at once.

Admiral Sir Hugh Evan-Thomas entered the Navy in 1875, was promoted commander in 1896, captain in 1902 and rear admiral in 1912. He was rear admiral of the First Battle Squadron 1913-14, and, for the part he took in the Battle of Jutland was mentioned in dispatches.

THREE NEW MEMBERS
OF COUNCIL OF INDIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Three new East Indian members have been appointed to the Council of India, making three Indian members instead of two as formerly. The three appointments are, first Sir Prabhakara Dalpatram Pratani, K. C. I. E., succeeding Raja Daljit Singh, C. S. I., who has resigned from the council on his appointment to the post of the Chief Minister in Cashmere; second, Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, additional member of the legislative council of the Governor-General; third, Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, as already announced, succeeds Sir A. A. Baig, K. C. I. E., C. S. I.

SOMERVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

Graduation exercises of the Somerville High School were held last evening when 258 pupils received their diplomas. Mayor Z. E. Cliff gave the class the greetings of the city. Helen L. Cloyes delivered an essay "Women and the War." Merritt F. Farren gave an address on the subject "Aeronautical Defense." President Lemuel H. Murlin, of Boston University made the address of the evening.

PONY EXPRESS DEFEATED

MEDFORD, Mass.—The Board of Aldermen, by a vote of 10 to 9 last night, refused to grant any pony express licenses. The board repassed the \$36,000 loan bill for additions and repairs to the Central Fire Station. A \$6000 additional appropriation was made to pay for work upon Osgood School in Wellington.

"The SEVILLE"

A glove for many toilettes and made to give service beyond the ordinary. After many cleanings they look well.

Made of French Kid with one pearl clasp; the full pique sewing securing added durability and style.

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—Daily to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo—

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SHIP MATERIAL INVESTIGATION

President Wilson Orders Federal Trade Commission to Make Survey of Steel and Lumber Production and Costs

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An investigation of production and costs of steel and lumber is to be made at once by a Federal agency. Formal announcement was made to this effect by the Committee on Public Information. It was generally accepted that the investigation would have far-reaching effect upon the future of the shipbuilding plan. Advocates of the big wooden ship program were inclined to accept it as a strong indication that wooden ships would be built in great numbers. The announcement read:

"The President met with the entire Federal Trade Commission on Saturday afternoon and for more than an hour discussed the activities of the commission in obtaining costs on various commodities, and particularly with reference to the production of steel and lumber. He requested the commission to make investigation into these two subjects, which will be done at once. The commission has a staff of about 200 special investigators who can be assigned to the investigations. The call made by the President on Saturday attracted much attention, partly because the President went to the office of the commission and partly because of the shipbuilding controversy. Last week both William Denman, chairman of the Shipping Board, who wants a big fleet of wooden ships, and believes it is practical, and Gen. George W. Goethals, president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, were received at the White House.

The question of steel prices has been agitating official circles, also. Mr. Denman favors an investigation by the Trade Commission. It was said, and General Goethals prefers a price agreement through the steel committee of the Council of National Defense and the general munitions board.

It was reported that the President after hearing the arguments at length both in regard to prices and program, has decided to take personal charge of the controversy in order to leave nothing undone to speed up the ship building. The President, it is said, has felt not unkindly to the big wooden ship program in connection with the steel ship program, as he wants to get as many ships afloat as possible at the first moment. The Council of National Defense has endorsed wooden ships on a large scale.

Ship Program Under Way

Actual Building Operations Not to Be Interfered With

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That differences of opinion among heads of the United States Shipping Corporation, which is in charge of building the huge American emergency fleet of shipping vessels, have finally been shoved into the background, and made subservient to the subject of paramount importance—building ships—is the general opinion in Washington. It is authoritatively stated that excellent progress is being made, and that work in the way of advancing the ship program is actually being done. Contracts are being let daily for both wooden and steel ships. It is believed that the first ships will be ready by January, 1918.

The offices of the Shipping Corporation are the busiest places in Washington. There is a great deal of bustle, at any rate, and it is said that this actually signifies real business. Very little information is given out at General Goethals' office, save that work is being done, and that the ships will be built as soon as possible. General Goethals has announced to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he is going to build that fleet, no matter how strong the opposition which any person or interest may interpose. Those who know General Goethals take him at his word on this statement, recalling his indefatigable energy in building the Panama Canal, in the face of the most pessimistic pretensions of those who, like the objectors of today, endeavor to cause difficulties by meaningless talk.

NO COMPLAINTS AGAINST FOOD

Not one of the more than 170 men at the Crafts Laboratory who signed a petition alleging improper food at the radio training school at Harvard would make a personal complaint against the food conditions to officers of the Charlestown Navy Yard who were designated to investigate the situation, according to an announcement.

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a cologne that is distinctive, No. 6 Cologne should have a corner in your vanity kit.

Ask your dealer or send 10 cents in stamps for traveler's size bottle.

Larger Size 50c, \$1.00, \$1.75.

CASWELL-MASSEY CO. LTD.
1340 B'WAY, NEW YORK CITY

ment made at the Charlestown Navy Yard today.

A petition was circulated among the 200 men at the school, and, after the signatures of more than 170 were obtained, the petition was sent to the Navy Department in Washington. The Charlestown Navy Yard was ordered to investigate the food conditions, and three officers, including Lieut. Edward G. Blakeslee and Director J. M. Edgar, were appointed.

On arriving in Cambridge the investigation board ordered the students into line and passing along the ranks they asked each man if he had any complaint to make and not a single one, say the officers, lodged a complaint against the food. The men who signed the petition said that they signed it without realizing what it was. The instigator of the petition was unable to attend the investigation, but he will be seen later.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army orders have been issued as follows:

These officers of the Engineer Officers Reserve Corps are relieved from their present duties and assigned to the first regiment of engineers: First Lieuts. Daniel W. Colhoun, Horace L. Smith Jr. and Second Lieut. Albert Holmes.

Second Lieut. Clyde K. Creesy, Engineer Officers Reserve Corps, is ordered to active duty.

Capt. Walter O. Bowman, United States Army, retired, will proceed to Scranton, Pa., to State College, Pa.

Capt. Curran S. Benton, aviation section, Signal Officers Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

Capt. Clinton G. Edgar, Signal Officers Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

Capt. Charles T. Waring, aviation section, Signal Officers Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

Leave of absence for 10 days is granted to Capt. Robert H. Silliman, Fifth Infantry.

Second Lieut. William B. Wright Jr., Field Artillery Officers Reserve Corps, is assigned to the Fifth Field Artillery.

Capt. Frederick W. Benteen, retired, is relieved from duty as assistant to the quartermaster, Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to his home.

Capt. Charles E. Heston, Signal Officers Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will report to the commanding general, Southwestern Department.

Maj. Ralph D. Mershon, Engineer Officers Reserve Corps, is relieved from his present duties.

Capt. Harry A. Taylor, Infantry Officers Reserve Corps, now at the citizens' training camp, Plattsburg.

Capt. Consuelo A. Seoane, cavalry, detached officers' list, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps.

Leave of absence for two days is granted Maj. George S. Goodale, Infantry General Staff Corps.

Leave of absence for three days is granted Maj. George P. Ahern, retired.

First Lieut. George E. Richter, Signal Officers Reserve Corps, will proceed from this city to Monmouth Park, N. J.

Maj. Henry Souther, aviation section, Signal Officers Reserve Corps, will proceed to Boston, Lowell, Hartford, Providence and New Haven.

First Lieut. Orville N. Fansler, Dental Officers Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

CHEESE TRADE IN CANADA RELIEVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brockville, Ont., Bureau

BROCKVILLE, Ont.—At the meeting of the local cheese board a few days ago, considerable interest was aroused, owing to a visit from the British Cheese Commission, which has done much to clear up the unsettled condition of the Canadian cheese trade. There was a total of 5522 boxes offered for sale on the board, ranging in price from 20½ to 20¾ per pound and all previous sales were raised to the high figure. The market showed a strong feeling, and farmers were greatly relieved after the depression which has existed for many weeks.

MALDEN JUNIOR POLICE

MALDEN, Mass.—It was announced yesterday that James F. Armstrong has been named commissioner of the Junior Police Department, recently organized among boys of the public schools. Ten patrolmen have been named from each of the seven wards. Appointments of officers will be made next week.

WHITE HOUSE PICKETS JAILED

Suffragists Found Guilty—They Conduct Their Own Case and Take Imprisonment Rather Than Pay Fine

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Convicted of obstructing traffic in militant demonstrations at the White House, six suffragists of the National Woman's Party today declared they would serve an alternative of three days in the workhouse rather than pay \$25 fines. All have been long permanent nationally in suffrage work.

The convicted suffragists are Katherine Morey of Boston, Mrs. Anna Arnold, Miss Mabel Vernon of Nevada, Miss Lavinia Beck, Miss Maud Jamison and Miss Virginia Arnold. They were adjudged guilty by Judge Mulhoney after a three-hour trial. The women had no counsel and defended their own cases, cross-examining witnesses and making their own appeals to the judge.

Six other women arrested in the White House demonstrations last Monday failed to appear for trial. There are still a number of cases pending against suffragists taken in the daily "riots." Miss Mabel Vernon was elected "chief Portia" for the women.

Immediately after the sentence of alternative or imprisonment, she announced that the fine would not be paid.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Ringgold Hart asked for the maximum penalty under the law. Police court officials immediately made preparations for removal of the women to the district house of detention where "first timers" are sent.

Miss Arnold conducted a vigorous defense. She interrupted the testimony of Lieutenant Duvall of the White House squad to demand that suffrage banners, such as caused the disturbance, be brought into court. A police car was rushed to headquarters and returned soon with a number of yellow flags. The court ordered the women sent to the District of Columbia jail, a gloomy old-fashioned prison at the end of a marsh and overlooking a branch of the Potomac, about three miles east of the Capitol Building.

WELCOME PLANNED FOR RUSSIAN MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Russians in this city are planning to give the Russian War Mission an enthusiastic welcome when they visit this city. The guests will be received by the Russians at a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden. The committee in charge of arrangements includes representatives of 55 Russian, Polish, Jewish, Lithuanian and Finnish organizations and of 16 foreign language newspapers.

Some of the members of the committee are: Prof. Boris Shatsky, director of the Russian Information Bureau; Nicola Goldenweiser, chief of the legal department of the Russian Purchasing Committee; P. A. Tutsky, Russian Consul in this city; Lee Faslowsky, editor of the Russian Slovo; A. N. Sakhnovsky and Prof. R. V. Poliakoff of the All-Russian Zemstvo Union; Gen. N. Krabrov, head of the Russian Purchasing Committee, and I. V. Shestakovsky, American representative of the Russian Volunteer Fleet.

DISCOVERY TO AID SUGAR PLANTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Louisiana Sugar Experiment Station, after careful research, has presented to the Agricultural Department at Washington a discovery which, through use of a by-product of rice growing, will make sugar planters independent of the huge sugar refineries, according to claims made in its favor. The station has shown that leaves of the rice plant, separated from the straw, will produce an excellent decoloring carbon for refining sugar sirup to take the place of "bone black," a material which has made it more profitable to have the decolorizing process carried out in large refineries.

Five tons of rice leaves or hulls will

produce one ton of the new decolorizing carbon. The material is first charred and then boiled with five to 10 per cent of caustic soda. The regeneration of the material after it has been used is accomplished by a simple rebubbling with soda. "Bone black," the other hand, is returned in a kiln. Rice hulls have been well known for their high—even obnoxious—alkali content which makes them useless for feeding. Silica, however, makes a decolorizing compound of even greater porosity and decoloring power than "bone black." The process of decolorizing is simply one of filtration. The muddy-colored raw sugar sirup is filtered through huge cylinders filled with the compound, whether of bone or something else, and reappears in crystalline whiteness.

EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES TO RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Exports from the United States to Russia in the first three years of the war will aggregate nearly twice as much as in the 50 years preceding the war, according to a compilation by the National City Bank. This shows that the exports to Russia in the first three years of the war will aggregate nearly \$1,000,000,000, while the aggregate of the 50 years preceding the war was but a little over \$500,000,000.

War materials form the bulk of the exports to Russia in the period since the beginning of hostilities, although railroad material is an important factor in the grand total. Gunpowder, of which the exports to that country prior to the war were negligible, amounted to \$57,000,000 in 1916. Firearms to Russia in the same year amounted to \$6,000,000 and for the first nine months of the fiscal year 1917 exports of firearms six times as great as in the same period in 1916 are shown. Railway cars to Russia in 1916 amounted to over \$18,000,000, locomotives \$12,000,000 and steel rails and other track equipment about \$12,000,000.

STANDARDIZATION EXPERTS CONVENE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Society of Automotive Engineers, upon whose members will fall the task of the standardization of America's war machines' production, from aeroplanes to motor cycles, met here in war convention today. These three thousand American engineers, welded into a national organization by America's war needs, have established a bureau of cooperation with the Government war heads. They are working night and day on the task of coordinating and standardizing of motor trucks, motorcycles, military transports, aeroplanes, coast defense motorboats, tractors, tanks and farm tractors production. They have placed their services at the disposal of the Government in mapping out supply train truck systems for the American army at the front, and other war services.

They are working out, President George W. Dunham announced in his annual address today, "a special dispatch rider's motorcycle for American forces at the front, special armored cars for the same place, an improved motor boat and submarine chaser and special tractors for hauling field artillery."

Past President Howard E. Coffin of the Society of Automobile Engineers, of which the Automotive Engineers Society is an outgrowth, is the aerial expert of the Council of National Defense.

No 51 Cold Cream Soap (Solidifié)
One of the best soaps in the world

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You May Need the Friendly Help of Coward Shoes

In your everyday work, in your everyday walk, for business or pleasure—you may desire the comfort and satisfaction of the Coward Shoe.

The Coward Shoe

is a friend to your feet. It properly distributes the weight of the body on the balls of the feet, and gives a sure, confident step.

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MORE PAVEMENT TO BE LAID SOON

Boston Public Works Department Takes Steps to Renew the Surface in Parts of Several Important Thoroughfares

Beacon Street from Tremont to Park and from Park to Charles Street; Somerset Street from Beacon to Ashburton Place; Park Street from Tremont to Beacon; Tremont Street from Boylston to Common Street, and Washington Street from Court Avenue to Beach Street, are the first streets which Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of the Department of Public Works, and James H. Sullivan, chief engineer of the paving division, expect to pave this year with part of the \$750,000 which Mayor Curley and the Boston City Council set aside in the segregated budget for street work.

The Washington Street paving contract will devolve upon the city in all probability because the 10-year guarantee was allowed to expire practically without any vigorous effort being made to protect the city's rights. It was an inherited problem as the United States Wood Block Company has claimed that the city of Boston itself is to blame. The contractor has declared that hundreds of openings were made in Washington Street in the 10 years the pavement has been down and that the public service corporations making these openings were not required to replace the wood block properly, with the result that the good pavement around the repaved openings broke down too.

The Board of Street Commissioners has before it the decision as to what sort of paving material is to be laid in Beacon, Park, Somerset and Tremont streets. Through a vagary in the Boston charter the board of commissioners is given final power to decide what pavement shall be laid in any particular thoroughfare if petition is made to them by property owners and abutters. And this despite the fact that the street commissioners are none of them engineers or paving experts. The decisions of the highway engineers of the Department of Public Works count for naught in Boston and a board of laymen frequently makes the final decision.

It was so when Devonshire Street between Dock Square and Water Street was paved last year with wood block despite the protest of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Team Owners Association, teamsters' unions and others. The street commissioners hearkened to the petition of certain property owners and tenants in office buildings there with the result that traffic in Devonshire Street was delayed hour after hour last winter by fallen horses on the steep grade from Dock Square.

Now the street commissioners are considering the petitions of business men and property abutters on the first streets to be paved with this year's money from the taxes. It is proposed that Park from Tremont Street to the Union Club, and Beacon from Charles to Park and from Park to near the Hotel Bellevue be paved with sheet asphalt or bitulithic. Beacon, from Tremont to Somerset, will undoubtedly be paved with granite block, with joints grouted with tar or sheet asphalt because of the excessive grade.

When the proposals for paving Beacon and Park Streets were framed and a hearing followed to consider laying sheet asphalt or bitulithic in

these thoroughfares, John R. Murphy, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, appeared before the street board to protest against the patented material.

The Finance Commission has opposed bitulithic pavements in streets for three or four years claiming its cost is excessive when compared with other forms of bituminous concrete paving and with sheet asphalt. At the last hearing several business houses and teaming experts gave it as their belief that bitulithic pavement withstood the wear and tear of modern traffic better than sheet asphalt.

The chairman of the Finance Commission asked for further time to put before the board the report made public last year by its engineer in which bitulithic paving was analyzed. The board meets with Chairman Murphy late this afternoon and it will probably decide how the first of the 1917 streets are to be paved within a few days.

Commissioner Murphy refused yesterday bids for paving Beaver Street, between Walnut and Blue Hill avenues, Roxbury, because the lowest bidder, the Central Construction Company, failed to submit an estimate on one of the items of the contract. Without this item this firm's bid was \$34,756. The commissioner said this made it impossible for him to award the contract, and that it will be readvertised.

The Central Construction Company was low bidder yesterday for paving Harvard Street from Morton Street to Deering Road, and Santuit Street from Roseland Street to Welles Avenue, Dorchester. The bid was \$13,916.05 for an asphalt pavement and \$14,039.05 for a topeka pavement. The only other bidder was Warren Brothers Company, which bid \$15,051.10 for asphalt and \$15,420.10 for bitulithic.

NEW BRITISH APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England—Mr. Charles B. Balfour has been appointed His Majesty's Lieutenant for the County of Berwick.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.
New York.

NEW FASHIONS

FOR
Town, Country, Mountain and Seashore—

Made from surplus stocks of fashionable high quality materials—

AT MUCH LESS THAN USUAL PRICES

Prices Down On Certain BEDROOM FURNITURE

They go down today. We need more room on the Sixth Gallery. We haven't got the room, so we must make it—by hurrying out some of the fine furniture displayed there. So,

A Quarter to a Third Less

for 30 matched suits in decorated ivory enamels and mahogany and a few score of odd pieces—bureaus, chiffoniers, toilet tables, bedsteads, and so on, in the various woods and finishes.

A Few Pieces at Half Less

These reductions are from our regular prices prevailing today. And all the furniture is fine and in perfect condition.

Some Examples

- | | |
|---|---|
| For \$74.50, regularly \$99.50—4-piece Colonial suit in ivory enamel, hand-decorated; bedstead, bureau, chiffonier, toilet table. | For \$606, regularly \$805.50—9-piece enamel decorated suit. |
| For \$57.75, regularly \$77—3-piece Adam two-tone ivory enamel decorated suit; full size bedstead, bureau, chiffonier. | Bureaus
Enamel, decorated, \$19.50, was \$26.
Enamel, decorated, \$21, was \$28.
White enamel, \$30, was \$160.
Mahogany, \$33, was \$50.
Walnut, \$54, was \$81.
Mahogany, \$20, was \$30. |
| For \$96, regularly \$128—4-piece ivory suit inspired by the Louis Seize period, decorated in blue; full size bedstead, bureau, chiffonier, toilet table. | Chiffoniers
Enamel, decorated, \$17.75, was \$23.
Ivory enamel, \$40, was \$60; \$82.50, was \$165; \$32, was \$48; \$28, was \$42.
Mahogany, \$35, was \$53.
Walnut, \$32, was \$47.50. |
| For \$101, regularly \$136.50—4-piece ivory decorated suit. | Bedsteads
Full size, enamel, decorated, \$19.25, was \$26.50; \$18.75, was \$25; ivory enamel, \$40, was \$60; \$33, was \$50; gray enamel, \$41, was \$62.
Twin bedsteads, ivory, decorated, \$36.25, was \$48.50; walnut, \$34, was \$51; brown oak, \$42, was \$84; mahogany, \$66, was \$100 for pair. |
| For \$316.50, regularly \$633—8-piece gray oak suit, Jacobean design; cane-paneled bedstead, bureau, dressing table, chiffonier, desk, chair, rocker, dressing table chair. | |
| For \$114, regularly \$170.50—4-piece mahogany suit, Louis Seize design; twin bedsteads, bureau, toilet table. | |
| For \$534.25, regularly \$712.50—9-piece gray enamel decorated suit; twin bedsteads, bureau, chiffonier, toilet table, table, chair, rocker, stool. | |

JOHN WANAMAKER
Broadway at Ninth, New York

Jabot-Collars
Adorably Feminine

NOTHING MORE FEMININE and soft could be devised for women's Neckwear than the Jabot, and nothing is more in fashion than some one of its many variations, in combination with either Stock or Collar.

The Collar-Jabots are made of fine net, of sheer lawns and organdies, of Georgette crepe, all kinds of filmy materials. They combine the sailor and the new ruffled Collars with the full frill Jabots or the equally decorative raver forms.

The decorations range from hemstitching and picotting through edgings of various kinds of lace, hand embroidery or clever imitations, even borders in contrasting colors.

All the best and most fashionable varieties are included in Looser stocks and some styles which are exclusive with us until copied.

Prices start moderately at 49c, 75c, 98c and thence to \$4.98 and more.

Frederick Looser & Co.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

SOCIALIST VOTE OPPOSES WAR

Referendum Supports Program Adopted at St. Louis — Mr. Benson Is Expected to Leave Party — Conspiracy Charges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor From Its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The majority anti-war proclamation and program adopted at the St. Louis emergency convention of the American Socialist Party is being carried by an overwhelming vote, so Adolph Germer, executive secretary of the party, informs The Christian Science Monitor representative. This is the referendum that the party's candidate for the presidency last fall, Allan L. Benson of Yonkers, N. Y., spoke of when he said he would quit the party if it were adopted. The minority report of the St. Louis gathering, which was signed by Mr. Benson, John Sparrow, Emil Seidel, and others, is getting only 10 per cent of the vote, says Mr. Germer. The locals are sending their vote to State headquarters, where the results are tabulated, and the total is expected to be on hand here on July 4.

National headquarters are fully expecting that Mr. Benson will quit the ranks of the American Socialist Party. Mr. Germer said Mr. Benson told him in St. Louis that if the majority program were carried he would leave the party, and at the time of Mr. Benson's later announcement, in talking with a representative of this bureau, he expressed no surprise, but rather expectancy, that the former presidential candidate would do exactly as he said he would.

The main concern of the Socialist party just now is the indictment of its secretary and 12 others at Grand Rapids, Mich. The indictment, containing six counts, charges conspiracy to circulate Socialist literature that might hinder registration, complaining especially against the distribution of the Socialist Party anti-war proclamation and program, the document which Mr. Benson could not abide. As mentioned in these columns, the party is planning to make this a national case on the point of the legality of Socialist literature, "as to whether we have the right to circulate it," said Mr. Germer. A demurrer filed with the Federal court names 17 reasons against any basis for the indictment of Mr. Germer and the rest.

The party organ, the American Socialist, asks whether the Attorney-General's office at Washington is back of the Grand Rapids cases. Mr. Germer, when asked his own opinion, said he didn't know whether Washington was back of them or not, but he knew that the Federal Government was informed of them. He said the Government, so far as he knew, had done nothing against the Socialist Party to date.

No other indictments against the national secretary of the party have been returned, to the knowledge of the party headquarters here, but there are about half a dozen indictments, possibly more, out against individual Socialists in one part of the country or another. Most of them charge conspiracy. Among these are indictments at Cleveland, Detroit, Rockford, Ill., Peoria, Ill., and against the State secretary of the Socialist Party in Rhode Island, Cincinnati has returned the only indictment for treason.

ENGLISH THEATERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England, May 24.—The echoes of the applause at the Savoy on Saturday night last must assuredly have reached to the Lyceum, and slumbering echoes should have awakened there to join the new, when the mantle of the Henry Irving of nearly 50 years ago fell so completely, as it did on this occasion, on his son. "The Bella" is an actor's play, and Mr. H. B. Irving in following old traditions came out of his daring triumph and secure, for many in the audience who remembered back, even to 30 years ago, recalled every gesture and intonation of the sire again in the new Mathias, and followed such a study with the same intensity, excitement and esteem. Mr. H. B. Irving's power to hold the audience, his certainty in his appeal, made any criticism of the old artificial play an ungrateful act, nor could there be cavil at any portion of a tale that provides such opportunities for the greater art. Mr. Tom Reynolds played Hans, Mr. Henry Vihart played Father Walter, Mr. Henry Baynton young Christian, Mr. Alfred Brydson appeared as the president of the court, Miss Marie Linden played Catharine, and Miss Violet Campbell Annette. Mr. Irving's performance as Gregory Brewster in "Waterloo," which finished a remarkable evening's entertainment, was as beautiful as ever, and though played as an afterpiece, should not be missed, even though the magic of the sleigh bells may be still in the air, and difficult at first to shut out. The plays are announced for a limited number of performances, but if the enthusiasm of Saturday night is to decide the season, it will be a very much longer one than Mr. Irving intends.

The next production at the Savoy, as already announced, is to be Mr. H. A. Vachell's new play, which is in active rehearsal. Eventually Mr. H. B. Irving will present an adaptation of Mr. Joseph Conrad's novel, "Victory," by Corporal B. Macdonald Hastings. The character of Hayst should be supremely interesting in Mr. Irving's hands.

Sir George Alexander has engaged Mr. C. Aubrey Smith to play the leading part in Miss Githa Sowerby's new comedy, "Shelia." This by the cour-

tesy of Mr. Gilbert Miller. The initial performance is now postponed to Thursday, June 7.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson is compelled to relinquish his part in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" at the Queen's at the end of this week, and Mr. Ben Webster will play the Stranger at subsequent performances. Miss Gertrude Elliott has now returned to the cast.

Playgoers are to have the opportunity at last of seeing Miss Ethel Irving as Julie in "The Three Daughters of Monsieur Dupont." It was in this role that she first appeared in legitimate drama, to forsake musical comedy. The event was also auspicious in that it inaugurated the London Stage Society's performances. Very few who were present can have forgotten Miss Irving's remarkable performance, a performance given with power, insight, and even abandon, yet at the same time showing a fine discretion. It will be of absorbing interest to note the wealth that may still have been added to this rich study by the 12 years' experience Miss Irving has had since. Mr. O. B. Clarence will again appear as Monsieur Dupont, and Mr. C. M. Hallard has been engaged for the part of Antonin Malraut. Mr. Charles E. Cochran will present the play at the Ambassadors in about a fortnight's time. It will be remembered that while Mr. Laurence Irving and Miss Mabel Hackney appeared in the play in America, the censor declined to allow any public performance in this country. "Damaged Goods" and "Ghosts" have finally paved the way.

"Daddy-Long-Legs" having played to an anniversary will be withdrawn at the Duke of York's on Saturday fortnight.

"Hush!" disappeared from the Court last week.

Messrs. George Grossmith and Edward Laurillard have acquired the world's performing rights in a comedy by Mr. Ian Hay, entitled "Tilly of Bloomsbury." This piece is an adaptation of the author's novel, "Happy Go Lucky."

At Christmas Miss Violet Melnotte will present, either at the Duke of York's, once again on her hands, or at another theater, if she has by that time subtlet her own, a Christmas fairy play by Commander Dion Clayton Clithrope and Mr. Horace A. Vachell, entitled "The Enchanted Island."

The Garrick has been taken over by Mr. Albert de Courville for his new revue "Smile." The piece was first announced under the title of "Good-Bye-ee," next as "Chit-Chat," "Smile" is possibly again a tentative title. The book is by Mr. de Courville and Mr. Wal Pink. The music is by Mr. Frederick Chappelle. The cast includes Miss Phyllis Bedells, Miss Malde Hope, Mr. Tom Stuart, and Mr. Fred Duprez.

At the Prince of Wales', which reopens on Saturday afternoon with Miss Mary Stafford Smith's Lancashire comedy, "Denny Wise," Mr. Arthur Aldin is announcing "Reduced War Prices." Stalls are to be 4s., dress circle seats 5s., upper circle 4s. and 3s., pit 2s. and gallery 1s. All prices to include the tax.

Miss Ethel Levey, who resigned her part in "Three Cheers," is succeeded in it by Miss Flora Cromer. The piece will be withdrawn at the Shattsbury on June 2.

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION

At the regular meeting of the Women's Trade Union League this evening at the league's headquarters at 919 Washington Street, J. Edward Morgan, who is affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners of San Francisco, will speak. The report of the delegates to the convention of the National Women's Trade Union League in Kansas City will be read. Miss Julia S. O'Connor will report on her interviews with President Wilson. Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of Labor Wilson and President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor on maintaining the industrial standards on war contracts, and Arthur N. Harriman, president of the New Bedford Central Labor Union and a member of the Constitutional Convention, will also speak.

SALEM HIGH EXERCISES

SALEM, Mass.—High school graduation exercises were held last night. Miss Vivian D. Willey presented a \$50 Liberty bond to the school library fund. The exercises included salutatory and address by Bernard Alpers; valedictory and address by Esther Ropes; English oration by Mildred Kelley; essay by Eleanor Durgin; awarding of diplomas, medals and books by Mayor Benson.

MAYNARD HIGH SCHOOL

MAYNARD, Mass.—A class of 15 boys and girls will be graduated from the Maynard High School this evening at the annual commencement exercises to be held in Naylor Hall. The address will be delivered by Guy A. Ham of Milton. The presentation of diplomas and certificates will be made by Superintendent of Schools William H. Millington.

LIBRARIES AID WAR EFFICIENCY

Active Cooperation With Federal Government Is Assured — Committees Named and Officers of Association Chosen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor From Its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The library war committee of the American Library Association, in session here, held its last meeting on Tuesday and adjourned to meet in Washington on Thursday with Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, who will represent the Federal Government in its dealings with the American Library Association in all of its war activities. On Friday or Saturday the committee will meet in New York with Edwin H. Anderson, director of the New York Public Library. One man to manage all of the camp libraries will be named later.

As proposed by William Orr of the National Y. M. C. A. war council, Matthew S. Dudgeon, of the Wisconsin Library Commission, was delegated to go to the training camp at Ft. Benjamin Harrison at Indianapolis, to investigate conditions there, with a view to forming some plan for establishing libraries at the several Army cantonments throughout the country. The estimate of the amount of money needed to carry the project to a successful issue has been raised to \$500,000. Alfred Hafner, a New York bookseller, started the fund with a subscription of \$5000.

H. H. B. Mayer, of the Library of Congress, was made chairman of a committee to have charge of Federal publications on food and on other matters of interest to librarians at present.

The following officers were elected by the American Library Association: President, Thomas L. Montgomery, State librarian, Harrisburg, Pa.; first vice-president, Judson Toll Jennings, librarian of Seattle, Wash.; second vice-president, Linda A. Eastman, vice-librarian, Cleveland, O. Executive board: Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Eleanor C. Doren, librarian, Dayton, Minn. Members of the council: Edna B. Pratt, organizer, New Jersey Public Library Commission, Trenton, N. J.; Louisa M. Hooper, librarian, Brookline, Mass.; Mary E. Hazeltine, preceptor, University of Wisconsin Library School, Madison, Wis.; Willis K. Stetson, librarian, New Haven, Conn.; Malcolm G. Weyer, librarian, University Library, Lincoln, Neb. Trustee Endowment Fund: William W. Appleton, trustee of the public library, New York City.

The terms of several other officers do not expire at this time and they will remain in office. The list includes George B. Utley, secretary, of Chicago. The session of the association on Tuesday evening was given over to readings from the works of Louisville authors. Many Louisville authors were present at the session, and later a reception was given by them in honor of the delegates.

NEW YORK THEATERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor From Its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—These are the days when some of the best reading a man can find is included among the elaborate announcements sent out by the bally-hoo men of the summer parks. Such reading bridges over the gap between seasons for the writer who is compelled to keep in touch with things theatrical. Obviously it would be impossible to record all the things worth recording in these announcements. One can only select a highlight here and there and register it for the instruction of the public. This week we learn that an educated mule has been added to the free attractions at Luna Park. The animal performs some remarkable feats to indicate its intelligence and also ranks high as a comedian. In competition with the mule, is a young lady said to be able to draw musical sounds from flowers. One can almost hear the magic words, "Step up, step up, ladies and gentlemen. Only a dime, ten cents, the tenth part of a dollar."

Somebody has prevailed upon the editor of a magazine to print his argument that the only thing the matter with the films is a lack of taste. By this time everybody should know that. But there is another thing to blame, also. This is the shiftless methods of directors, caused by their companies' determination not to lose money. Recently an actor and actress were started in a feature picture. When it was not more than half completed, the actor, for some reason best known to himself, disappeared. The picture was completed without him, and the result was natural—a makeshift production, so generally deficient that one forgave the fact that the leading lady wore high-heeled shoes while tramping through ostensibly rough country. Better directors and more taste are needed, and both may come in proportion as money is taken out of consideration and real artistic effort put into it.

"The Thirteenth Chair" will open

at the Garrick Theater in Chicago on Labor Day with Annie Russell in the part played by Margaret Wycherley here. A. H. Woods is to stage Edgar F. Stern's novel, "In and Out." A motion picture theater seating 10,000 persons is to be erected on Eighth Avenue between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets. This is twice the size of the film house being constructed at Broadway and Fifty-first Street, which for awhile was the largest of all. John Drew will play "The Gay Lord Quex" next season under the management of John D. Williams. The first attraction at the Eltinge Theater next season will be "The Potash & Perlmutter Film Company," third in the series of plays made from Montague Glass' stories, with Barney Bernard and Alexander Carr. George Nash is trying out "A Man's Home," a four-act American play by Anna Steese Richardson and Edmund Breece.

A committee of managers will meet a committee representing the Actors Equity Association on Wednesday and an agreement is expected to be reached regarding a standardized contract covering the employment of actors. The Shuberts are presenting "My Lady's Glove," the latest musical piece by Oscar Straus, at the Lyric. This was given in Boston as "The Beautiful Unknown." Frances Demarest, Vivienne Segal and Charles McNaughton have been added to the cast, which also includes Charles Purcell, Maude Odell and Charles Judels.

It is estimated that the new theaters building and projected will give the city something like 40 first-class houses next season. The number of plays which must be successful in order that all these houses may make money does not seem to stagger the producers. Neither does the war hold them back. They are going ahead with their plans, determined that next season will lack one of the distinguished features of this—the spectacle of half a dozen productions being shunted about on the road while awaiting an entrance to a Broadway theater.

Elliott, Comstock & Gest will present the London success, "Chu Chin Chow," at the Manhattan Opera House early in the fall, following a brief revival of "The Wanderer" and its sheep. Oscar Asche produced "Chu Chin Chow" in London. Elliott, Comstock & Gest expect to have 17 companies at work next season. Their new pieces include: "Kitty Darlin'," musical version of "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," for Alice Nielsen; "Leave It to Jane," a musical version of George Ade's "The College Widow," P. G. Wodehouse's dramatization of his story, "Pleasantly Sim," a sequel to "Experience," by George V. Hobart; "The Wanderer," on tour, four companies in "Oh! Boy," and three in "Very Good Eddie" and "Experience." The firm has acquired the La Salle Theater in Chicago as a Western producing center.

Beginning next year Arthur Hammerstein will present at the Casino a series of summer musical comedy revues. William Harris produced a new comedy called "Driftwood," by Laurence Byrne, at the Belasco Theater in Washington, June 25. The cast was headed by Emanuel Reicher and Fay Bainter. William A. Brady is to resume production of musical comedies. Edward Peple's new play, "Friend Martha," will open the Booth early in August. A. H. Woods has acquired a farce called "The Private Suit," and John Westley and Florence Moore will be in the cast. Henry Miller is to produce in New York next season a drama entitled "The Better Understanding," by A. E. Thomas and Clayton Hamilton.

ITALY AND BRITISH TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor SAVONA, Italy.—The censorship has at length allowed the publication of an account of the enthusiastic reception accorded to the British officers and men who were landed from the transport Transylvania which was torpedoed near the coast. The British soldiers were given hospitality in the villas and private houses of the neighborhood, and anything they lacked in the way of uniform was supplied by the Italian soldiers, so that it was no uncommon sight to see an English soldier wearing the tunic of an Italian infantryman and the cap of a bersagliere. The commandant of the English troops, Major J. Geary, D. S. O., addressed a letter to the Mayor of Savona expressing his profound gratitude for the generous hospitality which had been shown to the men of his command by the inhabitants of Savona.

ZIONISTS HOLD TO PEACE PLEDGE

New England Delegates to Baltimore Convention Aid in Victory of Administration—This Is Greater Boston Day

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Boston and New England delegates scored a triumph in the Federation of American Zionists on Tuesday afternoon, when the administration defeated the opposition that tried to break the peace agreement between Zionists and anti-Zionists, under which the latter agreed to participate in the American Jewish congress. It was conceded to be a great victory for Justice Louis D. Brandeis, as it is understood that he endorsed the administration, and the Massachusetts delegation, who counseled strict adherence to the peace agreement.

The question at issue was whether the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine should be considered at the American Jewish Congress. Under the agreement the congress will deal with the practical aspects of the Jewish question, of which Palestine is a part. The opposition insisted that the reestablishment of Palestine as a Jewish state should be the most important part of the work of the congress.

Today will be Greater Boston day at the convention. One of the features will be the formal presentation by the Boston delegates, on behalf of the Zion Association of Greater Boston, of two silk American and Zionist flags to the organization that has enrolled the largest number of members during the year.

The women delegates from Boston are playing a significant and important part. The progress the women are making was set forth strikingly in the reports of the Hadassah, the women's branch of the Zionists. The women voted to have only one chapter in each city.

The civil, mechanical and electrical engineers who are delegates to the convention have organized themselves into the Zionist Society of Engineers for the purpose of lending their technical ability to the development of Palestine along national lines.

Dr. Harry Friedland of Baltimore was reelected as president of the American Federation of Zionists. Louis Lipsky was reelected secretary and Louis Robinson of New York, treasurer. Additional delegates are expected from Boston and Massachusetts to attend the opening sessions of the provisional executive committee of general Zionists' affairs, of which Justice Brandeis is honorary president and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise active chairman. The first session of this committee will be held this evening.

PROGRAM FOR THE REICHSRATH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria (via Berne)—Curiosity as to how the Government proposed to manage it was perhaps the first thought that occurred to the student of Austrian politics on the announcement of the convocation of the Reichsrath. Indeed, so long as the revolt of the German and Polish parties against the refusal of an arbitrary realization of their plans continued, it was difficult to see how, with the order of procedure and the composition of the House unchanged, the Government could hope to transact any business whatever in the Austrian Parliament. The subsequent announcement, however, that an understanding had been reached, first with the German, and then with the Polish groups, was an indication of the method it was proposed to adopt, and an official statement issued later explained in detail how Count Clam Martinich proposed to deal with an unprecedented situation.

In the first place, he endeavored to assure himself of a working majority composed of the Germans and Poles at least by pledging himself in advance to the realization of their respective programs. It is evident, however, that every effort is to be made to avoid any public collision in Parliament on the subject of these vexed questions. It is announced that the main work of the session is to be done in committee, and that with regard to "nationality questions" the Government will consult with the lead-

ing men of the nationalities concerned, and then make its plans in the light of these consultations. The question of the proclamation of German as the official language is the only one that will be presented to the Reichsrath as a whole. The Government is also understood to have promised to bring forward eventually a bill for the establishment of Galician autonomy, when once its negotiations with the Poles and Ruthenians are complete, which they are very far from being at present. It seems very doubtful, however, whether a corresponding scheme for a Bohemian settlement will ever be submitted to the House. There seems, for instance, no reason why the discussions to be initiated should not be continued as long as is convenient, and already there are hints that if "the Bohemian settlement" proves impossible of realization by parliamentary means it will be established by royal decree when the Reichsrath can be dispensed with again. In other words, the German parties will be merely asked to wait for a convenient season. As for the demand for a new order of parliamentary procedure, so as to obviate the employment of obstructive tactics by one group or another, the Government apparently proposes to deal with the matter on something of the same lines as the Bohemian question: that is, to introduce a "temporary order of procedure," while a parliamentary committee is appointed to discuss a permanent arrangement; which again means that the Government will have secured all it needs for present purposes.

The discussion of the great domestic problems of the day having thus been relegated to committee or to the realm of informal discussion, it is intended that the Reichsrath shall deal chiefly with the budget on the first reading of which a great political debate initiated by a Government statement is to be held; the ratification of measures promulgated by royal decree since the suspension of the constitutional regime, the election of the Austrian contingent to the Austro-Hungarian delegations; and the appointment of committees, some of which, such as those destined to deal with economic and financial questions, and with the alteration of the order of procedure, is proposed to render permanent.

This preliminary business concluded, it is proposed to adjourn the House for some considerable time, the permanent committees continuing their deliberations in the meantime. The convocation of the delegations is fixed for the early autumn, and is intended to be followed by another session of Parliament; when, it is intimated, an attempt will be made to settle the "nationality questions" outstanding.

SCHOOLS TO TRAIN CHIEF OFFICERS OF MERCHANT SHIPS

Under Supervision of Dean Burton of Tech Six Institutions Are to Be Started


Six schools for training chief officers for the new fleet of merchant steamers being built for the United States Government will be started under the supervision of Dean A. E. Burton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, next Monday. They will be at Atlantic City, Cape May, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Crisfield, Md., and Norfolk. Arrangements for the schools have been nearly completed and the heads are being selected. For Atlantic City the head of the M. I. T. station will be Prof. Harrison W. Smith of Tech; for Cape May, Russell Patterson; at Philadelphia, Prof. Eric Doolittle of Haverford Observatory; for Norfolk, Prof. S. A. Mitchell, director of the McCormick Observatory, University of Virginia has been named, while William R. Ransom, professor of mathematics at Tufts, is to be assigned a place. He was originally scheduled for the school in Boothbay, Me., which opened on Monday but the director here finally chosen is Capt. Warren Shepard of the Rudder. These schools are the group recommended by Henry Howard of the United States Shipping Board for the preparation of chief officers. The plan is to give intensive training in use of instruments, in computation and a few studies of the kind, to men with good nautical experience. Mr. Howard, a graduate of Tech in 1888, has undertaken a great variety of naval work for the Government and in this matter has left the organization and management of the schools to Dean Burton, who has turned for his assistants largely to the instructing staff and recent graduates of Tech.

The list given thus far includes 14 schools, and it is the purpose of Dean Burton to establish other schools in southern waters, one of which is pretty certain. This will be in the neighborhood of Jacksonville and for director he is considering William M. Angus, B. S., '17, of Hobe Sound, who was graduated at Tech in the courses in civil engineering a few days ago.

Work of this character, in which Technology is able to undertake for the Government lines of necessary education, is taken as proof of the helpfulness of the institute, and these schools constitute only one of ten distinct lines of study that the institute is carrying on, the better to prepare its students and those who may be sent to it in matters closely related to the business of war.

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U. S. CAMPS ARE PUT UP RAPIDLY

Within 12 Days After Contracts Awarded 1,400,000 Feet of Lumber Shipped and 86 Buildings Erected at Fort Sheridan

A practical illustration of the adaptability of business organizations of peace to the war demands of the United States may be seen in the construction of the camp buildings for the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Within 12 days after the award of the contracts, 1,400,000 feet of lumber had been shipped from Chicago and 86 buildings had been constructed for the accommodation of the 5000 men ordered to camp for training.

Some indication of the rapidity with which the work was undertaken and completed is shown in the detailed account of the work. On Saturday evening, April 28, the contracts for the construction of the buildings were awarded in Chicago. At noon the next day the order for 1,400,000 feet of lumber was placed with a Chicago lumber company. During the afternoon five auto trucks loaded with lumber were started on the 30-mile trip to Ft. Sheridan with the lumber to be used in constructing quarters for the working force engaged on the job, and at 5 o'clock of the same day 50 empty cars were switched on to the track in the yard of the lumber company.

On the following day, Monday, the 50 cars were all loaded in the yards from the lumber stock on hand, and as the contracts called for all dressed lumber, not only was 1,400,000 feet of lumber loaded on the cars, but 400,000 feet was also run through the planing mills of the company in the yard. During the night the railroad pulled the cars out of the yard and the following morning, Tuesday, May 1, the entire quantity of lumber required for the construction of the camp buildings was standing on the tracks at Ft. Sheridan.

In the meantime the construction force equipped with gasoline saws and all other devices for quick work had been marshalled at the fort. Ohio National Guard Engineers staked out the company streets and buildings, and construction work began at once. In 10 working days, with only one shift per day, the buildings were completed and ready for occupation on May 10. The largest number of men employed on the job at one time was 785.

During the 10 days, 42 barracks, 21 mess buildings, 21 bath houses, 1 postal exchange building, and 1 telephone exchange building with their furnishings were completed at the fort, and the remarkable feature of the construction work was that while no preparations had been made for the work other than those always at hand during times of peace the materials were assembled, the workmen engaged and the work actually completed in 10 working days and in plenty of time for occupation by the troops, who were also called from their normal activities in times of peace.

A visitor to Ft. Sheridan would be reminded of the practical adaptability of existing business organizations to war demands, and he would be told, if it was not apparent to him, that the Government had gone into the woods for models for the buildings. The typical logging camp was copied quite extensively in the construction of the fort buildings.

Quarters for each company consist of four buildings erected in a square, with a space of 20 feet between the ends of the buildings. On the south side of the square is the mess hall, with a kitchen and two tables running the full length of the building, with benches seats on both sides of each table, a la. lumber camp. The next two buildings are the quarters for the men with cots for about 80 men in each, and on the north side of the square is the bathhouse.

Roughly speaking Ft. Sheridan consists of two camps, one for Illinois and one jointly for Michigan and Wisconsin. Each camp is organized with 15 companies of about 160 men each. The Wisconsin and Michigan men are in permanent barracks, except for four companies which, with the Illinois regiment, are quartered in cantonments on the south side of the reservation. There are quarters for two emergency companies with the four Michigan-Wisconsin companies, making a total of 21 companies quartered in the newly erected wooden cantonments.

Fort Sheridan is but one of 15 reserve officers training camps in the United States, and doubtless each may have witnessed the same adaptability of the business organizations of peace to war demands. The experience at Fort Sheridan will be duplicated, on a larger scale, to provide quarters for the new army of 500,000 men to be called into camp on Sept. 1, and it should serve to indicate that the cantonments will be ready for the troops in due time.

DEVELOPMENT OF VENICE PROJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. VENICE, Italy.—A meeting to consider the means which should be taken to increase the importance of Venice as a maritime city was recently arranged in the building of the Chamber of Commerce by Professor Bettanini and Captain Pettit. The president and vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce were present, as well as representative members of the College of Engineers, the Economic Union of the Adriatic, the Venetian Marine Association, the Fishery Society and a number of other persons. A practical program of the new works which he considered should be undertaken in Venice after

the war, was laid before the meeting by Captain Pettit and approved by those present. Professor Sarfatti laid stress on the necessity for coordinating the work of the already existing associations which were trying to enlarge the scope of the city of Venice as an Adriatic port, and urged that all who wished to help in the matter should cooperate with them to realize their common aim. After some further discussion, it was decided that each of the already existing associations and societies should appoint a member to serve on a special committee which should undertake the study of the problem of Venetian development after the war. A pamphlet has just been published by the Venetian Marine Association dealing with the same subject and appealing to all who have at heart the future of Venice and the development of the city as a seaport to join the old association. The Venetian correspondent of the Nazionale comments on this movement for Venetian development and on the united action which it seems likely will now be taken by those whose experience renders them thoroughly competent to prepare well-considered plans for the development of Venice as a seaport after the war. He quotes a saying of Salandra's regarding Venice, "Fewer hotels and more workshop," as conveying a useful warning to the Venetians against the tendency to look on foreign visitors as the main source of the city's revenue.

He also quotes from a local Venetian paper which recently asked if it was possible that Venice could become a great maritime city, and stated that it could see no reason why this ambition should not be realized, if not at Venice itself, yet in the immediate neighborhood. Venice, the writer held, in order to be worthy of her geographical position and of the tradition of her republic, must become a great industrial city, sentinel of the new Italy over the sea-traffic of the Mediterranean.

KRUPPS WORKS TO OPEN IN BAVARIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Under the name "Bavarian Cannon Works, Frederick Krupp & Co.," a giant new industry will shortly be opened in the suburbs of Munich. Although the project of establishing a branch of the great Essen gun and munition works in Bavaria was only decided upon last summer, the construction of the plant has already made considerable progress. Four immense steel constructed halls are nearly finished, a fifth is in course of erection, the foundations of the sixth and seventh are laid, and the eighth will soon be started. Each of these buildings is 800 feet long, 350 feet wide and 60 feet high. In the yards around the buildings, six miles of full gauge railway tracks have been laid and 12 miles of narrow gauge tracks will serve for the internal traffic; a canal has also been built down to the main Munich canal. Besides these huge buildings, a number of smaller ones for offices and other purposes are also being built, as well as large blocks of workmen's dwellings. Having regard to the character of Munich as an artistic center, special attention has been paid to the external appearance of the new works and every care taken to make them harmonize with their surroundings; even the tall chimneys will be made to look as artistic as possible. A large space in front of the works will be laid out as a park, and the workmen's dwellings will be surrounded with ample gardens. More than 1000 men are now at work on the new structures.

This establishment of the new Krupp works in Bavaria is due more to political than economic motives; there is no apparent reason why such works should be erected at Munich, instead of at some other point nearer Essen, in the midst of the German iron and coal fields. Evidently the new undertaking is intended as a sop to the Bavarians who have long been discontented with their share in the industrial profits of the war. And so in the construction of the new plant, Bavarian firms have been given nearly all the contracts, not only the big ones, but also those for detail work in iron, steel, wood, roofing, electric installation, painting, plastering, furniture and other internal equipment. The plant will be nominally operated by Bavarian directors, with one or two of the chief men from the parent works at Essen.

NOTICE ON WHEAT SUPPLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—Following on the Food Controller's order of May 16, relating to beans, peas, pulse, etc., notice is now given that the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies require the following particulars to be furnished:

(1) From first consignees acting as merchants, full details of all purchase contracts, whether the goods are sold or not sold.

(2) In the case of goods consigned by shippers abroad to brokers and agents for sale on commission, the details of all sale contracts, together with the rate of commission paid by the shipper; where such goods are unsold, all details possible should be given.

Forms for making these returns can be obtained from the various corn trade associations, or the rice brokers associations, and should be returned to the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, Trafalgar House, Waterloo Place, S. W. 1.

Firms who have already made returns are requested to furnish fresh returns on the forms provided.

CAMP PLAYGROUND PROVIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. TORONTO, Ont.—The city of Toronto is providing the full equipment of a supervised playground for Camp Borden, to be used by the women and children who visit their soldier friends during the summer.

TEACHERS ASK SALARY RAISE

Boston School Committee at Its Last Meeting of Season Will Consider a Number of Requests From Instructors

When the Boston School Committee holds its meeting on Thursday evening, probably the last one until the new year opens in September, action is to be taken on the salary schedule for the coming year. Many groups of both men and women teachers have urged larger salaries for themselves and the Boston Teachers Club, through its conference committee, has asked for the correction of numerous conditions, operating as a prevailing practice or as working injustice in individual instances. It is expected that all of these will be acted upon at the Thursday meeting.

A request by the Boston Teachers Club that the special class teachers be placed on the same schedule as the teachers of the Horace Mann School was granted by the School Committee in the spring and the teachers are to be placed on that schedule on Sept. 1, next.

Among other requests it is asked by the club that about 40 retired teachers who have been waiting since 1910 to be included in the city pension for teachers of \$180 be granted that pension. "The act states that not less than 60 retired teachers under certain qualifications may receive the pension of \$180, but it does not limit the number to 60," the petition of the conference committee of the Boston Teachers Club reads. "Therefore, since we are now eligible, but not benefited under this act, is it not possible to include them at once as beneficiaries and thereby relieve them of financial pressure which the high cost of living is imposing on some of their number?"

Attention is called to a rule just in itself, but which in a few cases works unintended hardships to some teachers and a correction is asked. In a particular case a teacher who had been receiving her maximum salary, \$936, for 19 years, retired just previous to increases in the maximum to \$1176, made "simply and solely because of the increased cost of living." After an absence of five years, during which she frequently substituted, she returns to the same grade, with all conditions of work the same, but ranked with less experienced teachers and having five years more to labor before reaching the maximum. The ruling referred to obviously intends to give proper recognition of previous years of service, the club states, and except in a few instances like the one under discussion fulfills its intent.

Attention of the School Committee has been called by the club to what is termed "the unjust practice that prevails in the office of your business agent" whereby a portion of the annual salary of a teacher may be withheld from her legal heirs and request made that the committee insist upon "fair and just application of the rules and regulations governing cases of retirement from the service in the summer vacation" and whereby teachers leaving the service in the summer vacation shall receive the salaries that would otherwise be due them to the 1st of September.

Attention is called also to "the present deplorable custom of deducting from the salaries of teachers who are out 'on leave of absence' on days when schools are 'suspended' and proposing that the time from Sept. 8 to Oct. 2, 1916, during which the schools were kept closed be designated as "prolonged vacation" instead of "suspension," and making it possible to treat all teachers alike and justly in the matter of salary. It has been pointed out that by the operation of the present rule certain teachers have been made to lose twice for the same absence.

A new salary schedule has been worked out for the kindergarten department to take the place of the present schedule which is declared to be most unsatisfactory and full of discrepancies. The new schedule

eliminates the discrepancies, raises the "absurdly low" minimum of \$480 to \$528 and raises the annual increment from \$48 to \$72. It will cost only about \$1400 to right all the injustices in the department.

Consideration is asked especially for eight first assistant kindergarten who through promotion to the position of first assistants are receiving less money than they would be receiving had they remained in the lower positions of assistants. A portion of the actual money lost has been paid to them, but they are still two years back on their schedule. They are at present receiving but \$936, while others promoted in the two years following the promotion of this group are now receiving \$1032. This matter, says the conference committee, has been widely advertised for five years and acknowledged by all interested, including school authorities, to be amazingly unjust. The correction of the mistake would mean an added cost to the city of only \$360.

Appeal has been made for a more equitable salary schedule in the pre-vocational schools. As things now stand the burden of discipline falls wholly upon the academic teacher, who shares it only when 15 of the class of 45 are in the shop. She carries all the clerical work, must conduct classes in three grades, teaches for six hours each day instead of five, must have had high and normal training, one year of practice work and before reaching the maximum must take an additional course in the theory and practice of pre-vocational training. This teacher, a woman, begins on \$696 and reaches the maximum of \$1296 in 14 years. The shop instructor, a man, is required to be a graduate from a grammar school and have had eight years' experience in the trade, or to be a graduate from a high school with five years' experience in the trade. He begins on a salary of \$1332 and reaches the maximum of \$1524 in four years. The committee asks: "Can a distinction be made proving that education in trade is worth so much more than an academic education to the community?"

BRITISH GREETINGS TO RUSSIAN WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Messages of sympathy and congratulation are continually being received by Russian societies and organizations as the result of recent developments in that country. The British section of the Women's International Council of Labor and Socialist Organizations, representing over 300,000 organized women, has now sent to the president of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates in Petrograd a resolution with a request that it shall be transmitted also to the Socialist and Labor women in Russia.

The resolution reads: "The Women's International Council of Labor and Socialist Organizations (British section) has read of the great Russian revolution with the deepest feelings of joy and sympathy. The members of the council address to their Russian sisters a warm greeting at this moment, when the bright dawn of free Russia lightens the dark world of war, recognizing that the women of Russia have played a great, a tragic, and yet a joyful part, in bringing to a successful issue the long-awaited revolution against the tyranny of Tsardom. They also congratulate Russian women on the prospect of gaining the suffrage on the widest basis, and regret that, in Britain, women are still short of this goal. The council further desires to express its respect and gratitude to the Russian Socialist and Labor movement for leading the Provisional Government to renounce all aims of aggression and conquest in the war, and pledges itself to do all that lies in its power to influence the Government of Great Britain in a similar direction. The council looks forward with profound longing to the days when peace will return, and when British Socialist and Labor women will be able to meet free Russian women in conference, and take to them in person the greetings of this country to the youngest but freest of the democracies."

HONORS FOR DORCHESTER BOY

Edwin Dowling Gibb, 6 Mascot Street, Dorchester, appointed to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis by Mayor Curley in 1914 will graduate with honors tomorrow.

HUMORISTS OF NATION GATHER

One Day Set Aside This Week for Fun in Convention—Chestnut Tree Planted With Ceremony—War Is Disregarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This city has another tree and its Mayor another honorary membership in something. The one was planted and the other presented by a number of men and women from various parts of the country who for some years now have been banded together in an organization which breaks into print at least once a year as the American Press Humorists Association. This year they all decided to get together in New York for a week or so and have their convention just as if there wasn't any war at all.

So they picked out a hotel where some of the bell boys are hired because they can speak Spanish, which has nothing to do with this story and therefore should have a place in it, and they made that hotel their headquarters, and it was a typical convention headquarters, because on Monday morning when a representative of this bureau went around there to find out what there was going to be to laugh at that day, nobody connected with the association was to be found and the information clerk, whose title frequently should be quoted, said there was nothing taking place along that line until Thursday.

Sharp on schedule time that afternoon, however, about a hundred men and women, including Dixon Merritt, James A. Waldron, Douglas Malloch, J. A. Higgenbotham, Edgar Guest, Don Marquis, Ed Oliver and Kee Maxwell,



Scene at tree planting ceremony of the American Press Humorists Association

came upon the steps of City Hall and paused before the brass badge of a more than usually impressive policeman until the Mayor's reception room was opened for them. The reporters were a bit suspicious at first, for nobody in the crowd seemed to be smiling, but when Mayor Mitchell came in and began to talk about what a great pleasure it was to him to accept honorary membership in their association the reporters nudged each other knowingly and began to wonder how they could make their stories funny.

They needed to wonder, because they couldn't very well say that Mayor Mitchell used a cluster of such broad-minded remarks as "It gives me great pleasure to do it" and "I feel honored in," and that Mr. Merritt tried hard but somehow couldn't impress neutrals that these were the folk who wrote and drew the humor and wit you read at breakfast or around the evening lamp.

Once the crowd got outside he found it much easier. In the middle of a triangular plot of lawn over whose iron fence the populace leaned wonderingly, a young chestnut tree had been set by three workmen who now stood reverently by their hats in their hands, evidently under the impression that they had come to bury some-

thing, not to plant it. These men were worthy of close attention all through the ceremony. At first no amount of rib tickling could have persuaded them to smile. Gradually, as a snicker cut loose here and there, and as they saw that each speaker looked anything but mournful, they began to realize that there was a light-hearted job, not a heavily sorrowful one. And as they realized this they looked at each other and smiled, and one of them wiped his brow in relief, and another fanned himself with a well-burned straw.

Meanwhile, with the reporters standing around with unleashed pads and the motion picture men grinding sardonically, Mr. Merritt had introduced Douglas Malloch, and Mr. Malloch had said that he could very well be expected to talk about mayors, for he came from Chicago, and he hoped that Mayor Mitchell's name would become one of the greatest chestnuts in existence. Some of the reporters thought that was a criticism, but others decided that it was a compliment, even before the multitude began to applaud.

Mr. Malloch also said he had never faced a much worse-looking crowd than they were, but they only laughed again, and then he told them that the tree was a horse chestnut, and that the best thing about the convention was the fact that they were all getting the horse laugh on the city by being entertained for nothing. Then J. A. Higgenbotham said he had arrived at 20 minutes to 12, just as some New Yorkers were going to bed, and he waxed a bit critical of the high cost of things, and at the end he aroused the first real shouts of laughter by saying nobody was to follow him unless it should be the multitude.

But they didn't. They just hung on the fences and didn't seem to care whether they knew what it was all about or not. New York crowds are sophisticated so far as public spectacles are concerned these days—no ceremony without a band stands very high among the populace now; and this spectacle, if it may with respect be called such, was all in all exactly like a misplaced Arbor Day observance, with plenty of words but "even slow music."

The man who worked hardest was J. A. Waldron, secretary, for he had to answer all sorts of reportorial questions, and he pointed out persons to the reporters until his arm must have been tired. Mr. Waldron was one of those who decided what to do with the convention between 1:30 and 3 o'clock, the decision being that they should all go to the Aquarium and look at the fish. At 3 o'clock they went on a municipal boat around the harbor and a fireboat performed for them. They had a basket picnic on board.

That night they frolicked on the majestic roof. Tuesday they went to West Point; Wednesday they go to the film studios at Ft. Lee; Thursday they settle down for business for a few moments, long enough to do a little eating, and lunch with the Rotary Club. That night they have their annual dinner. Friday should be the day of days. They are all going to Coney Island, and if the educated mule is in good working order that day, he should be exhausted by nightfall. Saturday is farewell day, as they say in stories about conventions.

FREIGHT STATIONS NAMED

The Boston & Maine Railroad, to facilitate the handling of traffic at the freight terminal in this city and to enable teamsters to complete the entire transaction in the yard where the freight is handled, will divide the terminal, which has operated as a unit, into three stations: Boston-Warren Bridge, where shipments forwarded and received via the Fitchburg Division will be handled; Boston-Rutherford Avenue, at which Portland Division traffic will be handled, and Boston-Minot Street, where Southern Division traffic will be handled. The change will go into effect July 1.

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LIBERAL VICTORY IN SASKATCHEWAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. REGINA, Sask.—In the provincial elections held in the Province of Saskatchewan yesterday, the Liberal Party, headed by Premier W. M. Martin, administered a serious defeat to the Conservatives and when the final returns are in it is anticipated that the Liberals will be in the possession of about 50 of the 59 seats in the House. Of the seven Conservatives in the former House only two are definitely known to have been returned, one of these being a war veteran, Lieutenant-Colonel Glenn, who was not opposed by an official Liberal, but by an independent.

There are still about 21 seats with incomplete returns, but the indications are that these will largely go Liberal. All the late ministers were returned with large majorities.

AGRICULTURAL COURSE OFFERED

VICTORIA, B. C.—The School Board has adopted the recommendation of its special committee that an agricultural course be added to the curriculum at the Victoria High School, at the opening of the fall term. The course, according to details given about it in the Colonist, may be taken by pupils of the high school in place of one language. At present two languages are required.

The World's Largest Hotel

Hotels Statler will operate The Pennsylvania, now building in New York (opposite Pennsylvania Station).

With its 2200 rooms, 2200 baths, it will be larger than any other hotel now in existence or under construction—and will likewise set new high standards of convenience, service and distinction.

The present Hotels Statler—at Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit—are good hotels. That is why Hotel Pennsylvania will be Statler-operated; and why another Hotel Statler (now building) will be opened at St. Louis this fall.

HOTELS STATLER

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450 Baths
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1000 Baths
DETROIT
1000 Rooms
1000 Baths
Now building in St. Louis and New York



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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NEW YORK AGAIN GAINS ON RIVALS

Wins Seventh Straight Game From the Philadelphia Athletics, While Chicago Wins and Loses and Boston Loses

The New York Americans made another gain on the two leading clubs in the American League baseball championship standing Tuesday afternoon by defeating the Philadelphia Athletics for the seventh successive time the score being 7 to 6, while Boston was defeated by Washington 3 to 2, and the Chicago White Sox divided their double-header with Detroit, the Tigers winning the first game, 9 to 2, and the White Sox taking the second, 4 to 3.

WASHINGTON WINS A CLOSE CONTEST, 3 TO 2

The Washington Americans won a close contest from the Boston Red Sox at Fenway Park Tuesday afternoon by a score of 3 to 2. Shaw pitched seven innings for Washington and did very well, but was removed with one man out in the seventh, and Walter Johnson took his place, checking what appeared to be a possible batting rally by the world's champions.

Mays pitched for Boston and was easy for the Washington batsmen, who made at least one safe hit in every inning but two. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington.....0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—3 12 1
Boston.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2 11 1

NEW RECORD FOR BATTING BY COBB

CHICAGO, Ill.—T. R. Cobb hit safely in both games of a double-header here Tuesday with Chicago, and as a result holds a record of safe hitting in 22 consecutive games. Cobb's run began in New York in the first game of the series there on May 31. He has made one or more hits in each game since.

In Tuesday's games the Georgian made three hits, two of which came in the first game, which Detroit won, 9 to 2. Chicago took the second game, 4 to 3. The scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit.....0 3 1 1 0 0 0 3—9 16 0
Chicago.....0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—2 6 3

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago.....1 2 0 0 0 0 0 4—8 8 2
Detroit.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 8 2

Batteries—Williams, Danforth and Lynn; James, C. Jones and Stange. Umpires—Nahin, Moriarty and Connolly. Time—2h. 11m.

NEW YORK DEFEATS PHILADELPHIA, 7-6

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York defeated Philadelphia here Tuesday for the seventh straight time, the score being 7 to 6. After the Athletics had played an uphill game and taken the lead in the ninth inning, New York won the second half by scoring three runs on a base on balls to Nunamaker, singles to Heidryx, Maise and Pipp, a wild pitch and a wild throw by Witt. Strunk's all-around play featured. He hit a home run and two singles, scored three runs and accepted seven chances in center field. Score:

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York.....3 0 0 0 1 0 0 2—7 9 2
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 1 0 3 2—6 16 1

Batteries—Cullop, Shawkey, Love and Nunamaker; Bush, Falkenberg, Noyes and Meyer. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 10m.

CLEVELAND WINS BOTH CONTESTS

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland took two games from St. Louis here Tuesday, 6 to 2 and 6 to 2. Sotheron had Cleveland shut out in the first game until the eighth inning, when a combination of hits, and errors by Moore, recruit third baseman, gave the locals five runs.

Poor work by substitute outfielders allowed Cleveland to win the second contest in the eighth. St. Louis had the bases filled with one out in the ninth, but Rummel hit into a double play, while Hale lined to Speaker. Scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5—5 7 3
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 7 3

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—2 11 0
St. Louis.....0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—2 11 0

Batteries—Lambeth, Morton, Coveskela and O'Neill; Billings; Groom and Severid. Umpires—Evans and Owens. Time—1h. 45m.

CLUB DOUBLES ADVANCE

N. W. Niles and Richard Bishop defeated S. L. Beals and William Hand 3d in a three-set match in the first round of the doubles division of the annual handicap tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club at the club courts Tuesday by the score of 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

PLAY ADVANCES IN BRONXVILLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Count Otto Salm Causes Surprise by Defeating Leonard Beckman—Voshell Drops Out

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The match of chief interest in the metropolitan tennis tournament, at Bronxville lawn, Tuesday, was a third round encounter in which Count Otto Salm defeated one of the strongest of the younger players of the United States, Leonard Beckman, by a score of 6-3, 6-2, 8-6. The play of the Austrian has been improving this year and in the tournaments thus far held, he has been more than ordinarily successful. Tuesday, however, he was forced to call all his skill to bear before he disposed of Beckman.

Defaults continued to play rather too large a part for the good of the tournament. S. H. Voshell, one of the strongest contestants and holder of the national indoor championship, was forced to withdraw. He will not play tennis for some 10 days. The summaries:

Second Round
H. L. Bowman defeated Abraham Bassford Jr. by default.
W. M. Hall defeated G. Warner, 6-1, 6-4.
E. H. Binzen defeated F. C. Baggs, 6-3, 6-2.
Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated S. H. Voshell by default.
P. B. Alexander defeated George Throckmorton by default.
Frank Anderson defeated J. G. Cannon by default.

Third Round
H. A. Throckmorton defeated H. L. Bowman by default.
Count Otto Salm defeated Leonard Beckman, 6-3, 6-2, 8-6.

MRS. DRAKE IS VICTORIOUS IN BROCKTON GOLF

BROCKTON, Mass.—Mrs. Raymond Drake won the women's invitation golf tournament at the Brockton Country Club here Tuesday. Mrs. Drake was tied with Mrs. C. C. King and Mrs. C. A. Howes with a net score of 46, but won on the play-off. Mrs. W. P. Arnold won the putting contest on the play-off, after having tied with Mrs. W. P. Burnham and Mrs. F. R. Burnette. The summary:

	Gross	Hdp	Net
Mrs. Raymond Drake	64	18	46
Mrs. C. C. King	57	14	43
Mrs. C. A. Howes	57	11	46
Miss Rena Atwood	58	11	47
Miss Barbara Winslow	55	6	49
Mrs. W. B. Arnold	55	2	53
Mrs. A. L. Gardner	71	18	53
Mrs. F. E. Cobb	60	6	54
Miss Mabel Packard	63	7	56
Miss Laura Smith	74	18	56
Miss Helen Smith	60	4	56
Mrs. N. C. King	74	18	56
Mrs. C. T. Hudson	77	18	59
Miss Eula Faxon	77	18	59
Miss Dorothy Smith	78	18	60
Mrs. W. P. Burnham	79	18	61
Mrs. Albert Johnson	82	18	64
Mrs. Edmund Wright	82	18	64
Mrs. F. R. Burnette	74	10	64
Mrs. H. E. Gardner	83	18	65
Miss Doris Jenkins	83	18	65
Mrs. Benjamin Tool	83	18	65
Miss Bertha Lohed	66	0	66
Miss Lillian Keith	88	18	70
Miss Alice Healy	88	18	70
Miss Doris Livingston	90	18	72
Miss Ruth Mitchell	84	11	72
Miss Alice Reilly	92	18	74
Mrs. Wallace Caswell	102	18	84

PUTTING CONTEST
Miss Dorothy Smith 12, Miss Ruth Mitchell 12, Miss Helen Smith 11, Miss Bertha Lohed 10, Miss Lillian Keith 12, Miss Mabel Packard 13, Miss Eula Faxon 12, Mrs. F. R. Burnette 10, Mrs. N. C. King 12, Mrs. Edmund Wright 13, Mrs. W. P. Burnham 10, Mrs. Albert Johnson 12, Miss Doris Livingston 14.

*Won play-off. †Won play-off with 9 strokes.

SWIMMING RACES NEXT WEDNESDAY

Plans have been completed for the amateur swimming races, which are to be held under the auspices of the city of Boston in the Charles River Basin July 4. The events are scheduled to start at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The handicap events are to be the 100 and 440-yard distances, half-mile swim, a fancy diving contest and a 400-yard relay race. For these handicap races three prizes will be given, a watch as first prize, and gold and silver medals as second and third prizes.

A feature of the day will be three events for enlisted men in the Navy and Naval Reserves. A 220-yard race for naval men, the same distance for the reserves, and a relay race in which both branches will take part promise some fine sport. There will also be junior races for boys under 16 years of age and races for girls under 16 years.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P-C
Chicago	40	21	.656
Boston	37	23	.617
New York	35	24	.593
Detroit	29	32	.509
Cleveland	22	32	.500
Washington	23	36	.390
St. Louis	23	37	.383
Philadelphia	10	37	.213

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Washington 2, Boston 2.
Detroit 2, Chicago 2.
Chicago 4, Detroit 3.
New York 7, Philadelphia 6.
Cleveland 5, St. Louis 2.
Cleveland 6, Philadelphia 2.

GAMES TODAY
Washington at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.
Detroit at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cleveland.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Little Rock 5, Chattanooga 1.
Nashville 6, Memphis 5.
New Orleans 7, Mobile 1.

PICKUPS

Cobb has now batted safely in 22 consecutive games. Yesterday he made three hits in nine times at bat, an average of .333.

Six games in the American League and seven in the National yesterday. That was certainly enough major league baseball for 24 hours.

Pitcher Alexander of the Philadelphia Nationals lost his third straight game yesterday; but it was chiefly due to poor fielding on the part of his teammates.

Center Fielder Strunk of the Athletics had a great day yesterday. He made two singles and a home run in five times at bat, scored three runs and made seven putouts.

Walter Johnson was the big factor in yesterday's Washington victory. He not only stopped a batting rally by the Red Sox when he relieved Shaw in the seventh inning, but his hit in the ninth scored the winning run.

St. Louis dropped to seventh place in the American League standing yesterday. After seeing the kind of baseball the Browns are capable of playing when at their best, it is hard to figure out how they can be so low in the standing.

Losing two double-headers to Brooklyn in succession was evidently about all the Braves would stand for as yesterday they turned round and took two straight from the champions and were the first club to bat Cadore out of the box this season.

The New York Americans are taking full advantage of their games with the Athletics. Yesterday they defeated Manager Mack's men for the seventh straight time and thereby gained on the White Sox and Red Sox. They made only nine hits to 16 for the Athletics, but won in a driving finish in the ninth inning.

The Giants and Phillies are certainly making things interesting for each other as well as for the followers of major league baseball. Yesterday the Giants held first place in the league from the time they won the first game until they lost the second, and then the Phillies went back to the head of the list for the night. Who will hold it tonight is now the big question.

ATHLETICS ARE ABANDONED AT SOMERVILLE H. S.

Lack of Interest Given as the Reason for the Action—New Plans Are Made

SOMERVILLE, Mass.—The School Committee of this city has voted to drop all interschool athletics at Somerville High School during the next year, and plans are being formed for a system of physical training for the scholars which will be more along the military lines. General lack of interest among the students of the school in the school teams and games is the reason given by the school board for their action, which was not unexpected.

Training that will in all probability be compulsory will be adopted at the school, starting with the opening of the term next fall, and it has been figured out by the school board, which for some time has been making a careful study of the athletic condition at the high school, that the student body will benefit by the change. Sports have not been a success at Somerville High School in recent years, the teams making poor showings, and receiving poor support and little encouragement from the students.

This action on the part of the school board will mean that football, baseball, hockey, basketball and track athletics will be abolished. The football and baseball team will have to resign from the Suburban League, and the hockey team will have to drop out of the Interscholastic Hockey League. The Somerville teams have been finishing at the bottom of the standing in both leagues of late, and there was some talk last year of the school giving up athletics.

Under the present plans of the school board the students are to be organized into companies, with drills and hikes, and the recreation system will be similar to that now in use by the Boy Scouts. It is not the idea of those in charge to prevent the boys from playing ball or engaging in sports among themselves, and there may even be class teams formed, but from the way the boys at the school have gone in for sport of late, it is believed that athletics will be pretty well dropped. It is more than likely that the boys will go in strongly for military tactics next fall.

WESTERN TENNIS STARTS JUNE 30

CHICAGO, Ill.—The western patriotic lawn tennis tournament, which this year will replace the western championship events, will be held on the courts of the Chicago Tennis Club and will start June 30.

An announcement Tuesday by officers of the Western Association said men's singles and doubles, women's singles and doubles and mixed doubles will be played as usual, but that because of the war no title will be awarded and there will be no costly prizes.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Kansas City 6, Indianapolis 2.
Cincinnati 7, Columbus 3.
Milwaukee 2, Toledo 1.

PHILADELPHIA IS STILL IN FIRST

Divides Double-Header With the New York Giants and Retains Lead in the National League Championship Standing

Philadelphia is still holding first place in the National League baseball championship standing following the dividing of the double-header between the two teams Tuesday afternoon, the Giants winning the first contest, 4 to 3, and the Phillies taking the second, 6 to 5. By winning the first game New York moved into first place only to drop back to second position by losing the second.

Two other double-headers were played in this league Tuesday, Boston taking two straight games from the Brooklyn champions by scores of 6 to 5 and 7 to 3, and St. Louis and Chicago dividing their two games, St. Louis winning the first one, 6 to 5 in 15 innings, and Chicago taking the second, 8 to 6 in seven innings.

Cincinnati and Pittsburgh met in the other game played and the Reds won by a score of 6 to 5, Pittsburgh scoring all of its runs in the last half of the ninth inning.

BOSTON CAPTURES ITS DOUBLE-HEADER

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Boston won both games of its double-header with the Brooklyn champions here Tuesday afternoon, taking the first game 6 to 5 and the second 7 to 3. The victors secured their victories by hard and timely batting, having one inning in each game in which they scored five runs.

Barnes pitched for the winners in the first game and was fairly effective. Neft pitched the second game and was in fine form. Cadore was batted out of the box in the second game, it being the first time this season that this pitcher had been so received. The score:

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 5—6 12 1
Brooklyn.....1 0 1 0 0 2 1 0—5 8 2

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston.....0 0 0 1 0 0 5 0—7 11 1
Brooklyn.....1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—3 7 2

Batteries—Barnes and Traggesser; Gowdy; Dell, S. Smith and Meyers. Umpires—Rigler and Orth. Time—2h. 1m.

NEW YORK DIVIDES A DOUBLE-HEADER

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—New York took first place in the National League by winning the first game here Tuesday, 4 to 3, from Philadelphia, but the home team regained the lead by winning the second game, which went 10 innings, 6 to 5. Alexander lost his third straight game in the opening contest, errors and a hit batsman paving the way to all of New York's runs.

In the second event New York drove Mayer out of the box after Philadelphia had taken a lead of three runs in the first inning. The home team rallied in the eighth with two out, tied the score and drove Middleton from the field. Schupp took his place. Scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York.....0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—4 10 1
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0—3 9 3

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia.....3 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—6 7 0
New York.....0 0 0 0 3 0 2 0 0—5 8 3

Batteries—Mayer, Oeschger and E. B. Kilfer; Ferritt, Middleton, Schupp and Radden. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield. Time—2h. 15m.

ST. LOUIS TAKES AND LOSES GAME

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—St. Louis won the first game of Tuesday's double-header in 15 innings, 6 to 5. Chicago took the second, 8 to 6, in seven innings. In the first game Baird opened the fifteenth inning with a triple and scored the winning run on Hendrix's wild pitch. Cruise hit a home run in the fifth, but failed to touch second and was called out. Chicago tied the score in the ninth, when Williams doubled, took third on Deal's single and scored when Snyder dropped a throw from J. Smith at the plate.

The second game was a free-hitting contest, Chicago driving Meadows and Watson from the box in the fifth, when they scored five runs. The game was called at the end of the seventh. Scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis.....0 2 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—6 17 2
Chicago.....0 0 0 1 2 1 1 0 0 0—5 7 0

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago.....0 0 2 0 2 1 3 0 0—9 3 2
St. Louis.....0 0 2 1 3 0 0 0—6 9 3

Batteries—Ames, Packard and Snyder; Demaree, Hendrix and Elliott. Time—2h. 42m.

CINCINNATI WINS FROM PITTSBURGH, 6-5

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Pittsburgh's ninth-inning rally Tuesday fell one short of tying the score and Cincinnati defeated the locals, winning 6 to 5. Pittsburgh's runs were scored on six singles and a base on balls. With two men on bases in the ninth, Ward tried to dodge a wild pitch and the ball struck his bat, rolling to Chase for the third out. The score:

HAROLD TAYLOR WINS IN JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Defeats F. M. Loughman in Final Round at West Side Club in Straight Sets, 6-1, 6-4, 6-3

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Harold Taylor came through a good field Tuesday to win the West Side Tennis Club's junior championship on the clay court at Forest Hills, Long Island. In the final round he defeated F. M. Loughman by a score of 6-1, 6-4, 6-3, playing a clever game from both back court and at the net position.

The tournament began on Monday, with 10 boys entered. One of the feature matches Tuesday was the meeting between Cecil Donaldson, the 14-year-old player, and J. P. Guiler. Donaldson won by a score of 6-4, 6-4, and his remarkable success in holding Guiler's attempted passing shot by sharp volleying into the opposing court, attracted a large portion of the gallery.

Against Taylor, however, in the semifinal round, Cecil did not fare so well, the older boy forcing him out of position frequently, to win at 6-3, 6-2. The summaries follow:

WEST SIDE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—First Round
F. M. Loughman defeated G. H. Cook, 6-2, 7-5.
J. P. Guiler defeated E. L. Keys 3d, 6-0, 6-1.

Second Round
G. W. Saunders defeated H. T. Dickenson by default.
Loughman defeated Gerald Donaldson, by default.

Semifinal Round
Cecil Donaldson defeated Guiler, 6-4, 6-4.
Harold Taylor defeated E. D. Cummings, 6-2, 7-5.

Final Round
Taylor defeated Loughman, 6-1, 6-4, 6-3.

UNITED STATES LOANS LANDS FOR PLANTING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Millions of bushels of grain and other foodstuffs will be added to the nation's production this year through the efforts of the Reclamation Service of the Department of the Interior, says the Herald. Land never cultivated before in practically every State west of the Missouri River has been given over to farmers in proportion to their ability to guarantee payment of labor.

These lands do not come under the homestead act, Secretary Lane having power to do with them as he pleases, and he is working with Secretary of Agriculture Houston to help win the war by letting the farmer do his bit.

"It is too early yet to make accurate estimates of the increased production," says Morris Bien, counsel to the Reclamation Service, recently, "but it will mean millions of bushels of grain. This is more or less of a preparatory year. By 1918, we will be in a position to swell the nation's food supply immensely."

"Contracts are made by the department on the basis of applicant's resources. The charge for the land is nominal. The only real charge is for water. This varies from 75 cents to \$2 an acre. If weather conditions are good these contract-farmers should make a good profit. As practically all these lands depend upon irrigation, weather conditions are not of prime importance. The Reclamation Service will have a big part in winning the war, if it lasts another year."

WHALE MEAT CALLED VENISON OF THE SEA

PORTLAND, Ore.—A special to the Oregonian from Long Beach, Cal., says the use of whale meat as food is being furthered by experiments in canning it and ultimately, experts hope, it will become important as a source of supply and the whale industry will be developed. Greater value will be given the whale, through the development of products. One of these might be the use of the whale's gums as a substitute for leather. Each whale of good size would furnish a strip two feet wide and 20 feet long.

Whale meat, seen occasionally on the market, is said to make excellent eating. The meat is called sometimes the "venison of the sea." It is dark when raw and, when cooked, resembles well-done beef. It is more tender than beef, its advocates assert.

Whales caught off the coast at Long Beach are of the "gray" or "hump-back" type. The largest are about 20 feet long. At present their commercial value is in the blubber and other fat obtained from it and in whalebone. The meat is now made into fertilizer.

HOMES IN AMERICA FOR FRENCH
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—About 5500 French people are looking forward for the end of the war when they will try to make the southland of California their future home, and settle in this section as American citizens, according to a statement made to members of the executive committee of the French colony of Los Angeles by Maurice Fog, publisher of L'Union Nouvelle, as reported by the Express.

QUIMET SETS UP NEW RECORD FOR THE ESSEX LINKS

Former National Champion Has Card of 75 in Four-Ball Match Against Two Professionals

MANCHESTER, Mass.—Francis Ouimet, former amateur and open golf champion of the United States played some of the best golf of his career at the Essex County Club Tuesday. The former title holder played in a four-ball match with Harold Lee of the Detroit Country Club against the two professionals, Eugene Wogan and Matthew Campbell, and the amateur players won on the seventeenth green by 3 and 1. Ouimet's card of 75 was a record for the new course.

The record card turned in by Ouimet was remarkable, and especially so in view of the fact that he took a 7 on the fourteenth hole, where he was bunkered on his second shot, and took two to get out. Ouimet far surpassed the other three players, his partner, while a good all round golfer, being little help to him with a card of 89. Campbell had an 80 and Wogan an 84.

Golf enthusiasts who have followed Ouimet around in recent years stated after the round that he never played a better long game than he did in this match. His driving and approach shots were practically all perfect, straight to the line and with plenty of carry, and he won hole after hole through his superior drives. His putting was fully up to his usual standard of accuracy, and the two professionals were outclassed from the very start of the match. Ouimet's card follows:

Out.....4 3 4 4 4 3 4 5—45
Home.....3 4 6 4 7 3 4 5—40-75

Ouimet leaves Boston July 5 for the western amateur championship to be played at the Midlothian Country Club July 9-14. He will play in no matches on his way West, but returning he will engage in several. At Rochester he will oppose W. C. Hagen, the club professional, in one event at the Rochester Country Club and at the Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester, in another.

STAR MILERS ENTER CENTRAL A. A. U. MEET

CHICAGO, Ill.—The world's record for the one-mile run is threatened at Stagg Field Saturday in the annual Central A. A. U. championship meet. Four men who have done the distance under 4m. 20s. are entered. They are J. I. Ray for the Illinois A. C., national champion; E. H. Fall and A. H. Mason of the Chicago A. A. and C. J. Stout, University of Chicago Alumni.

A war ambulance will be bought with the proceeds of the meet.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P-C
Newark	37	22	.627
Baltimore	36	23	.610
Providence	37	24	.607
Rochester	31	29	.517
Toronto	31	29	.517
Buffalo	25	38	.397
Richmond	24	38	.387
Montreal	19	37	.339

RESULTS YESTERDAY
At Newark
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Newark.....0 0 0 1 0 2 0 1—4 11 2
Buffalo.....0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0—3 10 2

At Richmond
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Richmond.....2 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—3 8 1
Montreal.....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2 8 3

At Providence
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

IN THE LIBRARIES

One of the citizens of Kewanee, Ill., having given to the board of trustees of the public library a sufficient sum of money to buy one or two original oil paintings, gladly consented to allow the money to be expended, instead, for a number of good prints of masterpieces, chosen with a definite educational purpose, all agreeing that this would be of greater value to the community than any originals it would be possible to procure. Thus there came into existence the Pierce Art Collection, which has made the library the art center of the community. The collection consists of 146 prints of French and German masterpieces, the larger number carbon and photographic, ranging in size from 16x20 inches to 24x30 inches. For the sake of contrast, a few Arundel colored prints and two or three copper plate etchings in color were added. The pictures were chosen and arranged to illustrate the rise, growth and progress of the art of painting, from the dawn of the Renaissance to the present century. The pictures hang chronologically, Eve Cloud, the librarian, reports, the artists of one country being set side by side with those of another, in the order in which they came into prominence. Thus, the early Italians are followed by the Van Eycks and other Flemish artists; these in turn by the Florentines and Venetians, the Germans and the Dutch, on through the great English artists of the eighteenth century to Hunt and Whistler of our own time.

A Kewanee art firm, through which the purchases were made, gave the library their profit, the catalogues were made by a Kewanee woman who has spent much time in the galleries of Europe, the printing of the catalogues was a gift from the head of a local printing establishment, and tax funds were used to decorate and light the room in which the pictures hang, and will continue to be used in the care of it, so that the collection is in the best sense a community venture.

Public service of an alert type is exemplified by the public library of Long Beach, Cal., which is actively engaged in gathering historical material concerning the city while the city is still very young, thus securing much that some years later it would be vain to seek. Last winter the library gave an exhibit in its art gallery, illustrating the history of California. This stimulated interest in the collection of local history data already being made. The library sent a circular letter to people who lived in Long Beach as long as 20 years ago, asking them to lend any pictures of the city or of early residents they might have. The letter also explained the aim of the library to build up a local history collection, and expressed the hope that early pictures and papers might be given to the library so that they might be safely kept and be accessible to all. The pictures exhibited covered the whole history of the city, from the days when coyotes were hunted in what is now the center of the city, through the Chautauqua and camping period, to the present.

The Boston University News sends out its latest article describing the special libraries of Boston, written by Ralph L. Power, in the form of a bulletin, containing information regarding the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company Library, which it characterizes as being small in numbers but large in service. This company is among the public service corporations which maintain working collections. Their material is comprehensive and embraces all questions relating to labor. The book collection, outside of the main depository, may be broadly classed under the heads of State law and special legislation, Supreme Court decisions, corporation law, and public-service commission reports of all the states and Canada. Electricity is a subject in which printed material is usually short-lived and the collection of about 100 volumes contains practically all of the most up-to-date textbooks, with special reference to the telephone. The material on labor includes reports of the New England states, New York and Pennsylvania, and publications of the United States Census Bureau and Department of Labor. The principal aim is to get new material, especially in regard to the employment of women, of whom more than 7000 are employed by the company. Larger questions of socialism and collectivism are studied as well as the narrower ones of housing, clubs, savings, profit-sharing, and the like. The 2500 books of the library on economics, pensions, efficiency insurance, minimum wage, are all broader than mere statistical material. The several hundred pamphlets are weeded twice a year for what has become valuable.

The woman suffrage bill in the Tennessee Legislature, the passage of which has been looked forward to as a certainty by many in touch with the situation at Nashville, has been tabled by the Senate, and the question will probably not be revived during the present session. The only hope of the suffragists of accomplishing anything now is a bill providing for a referendum on suffrage at the August election, 1918.

Considerable interest was aroused by the foreshadowing in the House of Lords of a scheme for compulsory rationing in Great Britain, and both in the House of Commons and amongst a large section of the public feeling in favor of some such scheme has been recently growing. Instructions as to the working of the scheme to which Lord Devonport alluded are being sent to the county borough and rural district councils in order that they may be ready to meet the emergency.

But for the lack of interest in education generally shown in England for many years past, it might have been realized earlier how important it is to a complete educational system that the status of those to whom the formation of the character of the rising generation is entrusted should be adequately recognized. The change which has come over public opinion upon matters educational will make it easier for the Minister of Education to carry out his aim of laying the foundation of a system, in which the claims of the teacher will be recognized in such a manner as will bring advantage to the State as well as to the individual.

guide for summer reading, a list of essays, biographies, strong and worthwhile fiction, and travel books. Tables of contents are sometimes appended, and book notes of more than average worth. On the last page of this poster is a brief résumé of books, Government documents and railway folders, furnishing information and guidance to travelers and climbers, which ends by saying that all these are in the library's reference collection, and many on the circulation shelves. The sketch is headed by Herbert Bashford's verse on Mt. Rainier:

Long hours we toiled up through the solemn wood
Beneath the moss-banners stretched from tree to tree;
At last upon a barren hill we stood
And, lo, above loomed Majesty!

Thrill, in the selection and preparation and care of food, is the word about which are grouped about three-score titles of books in an attractive folder circulated by the Springfield Public Library. It is made plain, merely as specimens of the hundreds of books which the library has for the housewife. Measurements for the household according to the United States Bureau standards, instructions how to make one's own fireless cooker, as well as some topics of a more theoretical trend, are sandwiched in among the cookery titles, which last appear to have been very judiciously selected to induce curiosity and first-hand investigation. "Edible and Pot Herbs," for instance, backed up by the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, sounds impressive; and "Better Meals for Less Money" must indeed be a tract for the times.

NOTES ON POLITICS

The Irish convention is, after all, to be a large body, consisting of some hundred members. The pros and cons of establishing such a large assembly have, no doubt, been duly weighed by the Government, and it is difficult to see how different views could have been adequately represented on a much smaller scale. Sir Francis Hopwood, whose name has been associated with the post of secretary to the convention, is an Irishman, and a solicitor by profession. As a member of the commission to South Africa to advise on the Constitution for the Transvaal and Orange River colonies, and of various missions to the United States and Canada, he has accumulated experience which should prove of service to the convention.

The expectation that the far western section of the United States, following the great political influence exerted by that area in winning the last election for President Wilson, would demand a larger part in the appointive offices and administrative functions of the Government, is being realized. The Pacific Coast has for some time been quietly but persistently asking that it be allowed to supply the new Ambassador to Japan, succeeding Mr. Guthrie; and now the Public Service Commission of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada and Idaho have united in asking that in case the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission is enlarged, the Pacific Coast be represented on that body. C. B. Aitchison, formerly a member of the Oregon Public Service Commission, being mentioned as a suitable candidate for the office. Other indications that the far West will from now on expect to receive a larger share of the responsibilities and powers of the Federal Government are found in the press of that region.

There have been, and in fact there still are, at the moment of writing, strikes among the Paris women workers. High rates of living and bad pay are at the bottom of the trouble. The usual inability on the part of employers to meet the difficulties of their workpeople half way; worthy of blame at any time, but deplorable in time of war when processions through the streets of discontented work people are the very last thing to be desired. Comments are severe, and it is asked if this is the way to bring about those closer relations between capital and labor so essential to the welfare of the country as well as to its safety.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

The Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, of Boston, who, in an "open letter" to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, has called upon the senior representative of Massachusetts in the upper house of Congress to vote for absolute abolition of the liquor traffic in the Nation during the war, is pastor of the famous Unitarian Church of which William Ellery Channing was pastor in the early part of the Nineteenth Century. Mr. Frothingham comes of one of the old and typically Bostonese families of the Unitarian denomination, the same set that Senator Lodge nominally adheres to, and he also is of the same social circle or caste as Senator Lodge. The greater the significance, therefore, of his call upon the lawmaker to side with the economic and moral interests of the masses and cast his influence for temperance. Mr. Frothingham was graduated from Harvard in 1886, and later from the Harvard Divinity School. His first pastorate was in New Bedford, Mass., and lasted eleven years. Since 1890 he has been in Boston. Harvard has had him for a member of its board of preachers, and he also has been an overseer of the university.

James Hazen Hyde, before the war prominent in the American colony in Paris, is now using his great wealth for promoting the welfare of his countrymen who are engaged in any form of service for France and the Allies. Mr. Hyde's pre-war interests were largely those of an aesthete and a man of the world; but now it is quite otherwise. He at one time was an official, as well as one of the chief owners, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York City, his father being the president. The investigations of this and other insurance companies, in New York, made by Charles E. Hughes and the insurance officials of New York State, led to such radical changes in ideals and methods of administering insurance companies that Mr. Hyde Jr. decided to quit New York City, as a place of residence, and settle in Paris where he had previously spent some time. He has repeatedly, from the days when he studied at Harvard down to the present hour, used his money to promote a better understanding between French and American scholars and literary men, and still lends his aid to this work. But now he is, for the time at least, concentrating on altruism of a more ameliorating sort.

H. N. MacCracken, president of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has been made chairman of the committee on instruction of the Resource Mobilization Bureau of the State of New York, just named by Governor Whitman, to be a sort of State committee of defense. It will be the duty of the chairman of this committee to supervise any work in educating the people as to causes for the war and reasons for sharing in the same, which it may be thought necessary to plan and execute along lines that are already being followed by the Federal Government. President MacCracken is of Scotch-Irish stock, his father for many years (1884-1910) being either a professor, or vice-chancellor, or chancellor of New York University. New York City. President MacCracken was graduated from New York University in 1890, and took his doctor's degree at Harvard in 1905. Mean-

time he taught three years at the Syrian College, Beirut. From 1907 to 1913 he was teaching English in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, and then joined the faculty of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., where he remained until 1915, when he was inaugurated president of Vassar. Both philosophy and literature interest him, the latter especially on the philological side. He is modern in his point of view, brilliant in his style as a writer and a speaker, and one of the most interesting among the younger college presidents of the country. His brother, John Henry MacCracken, is president of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. He was inaugurated the same year.

Miss Katherine Morey, whose name has figured prominently in Washington dispatches as a participant in the suffragist displays near the White House which the Washington police authorities have had to suppress, formerly lived in Boston, where at one time she was active among the younger adherents of the State suffrage association. Several years ago she joined the more radical wing of the movement known as the Congressional Union, in which Miss Alice Paul has been prominent, and she moved to Washington to be nearer the seat of agitation and action. Miss Morey's position and conduct, like that of other adherents of the Congressional Union, has not commended itself either to the State or the Federal organizations of suffragists which are opposed to revolutionary and militant methods of gaining equal suffrage; and, since the recent outbreaks in Washington and the arrests that have followed, the national organization which is headed by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and the woman's auxiliary of the Council of National Defense, which is headed by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, have both condemned, unequivocally, the intrusion of the suffrage issue on the international fraternalization which was under way between Russia and the United States, when the most flagrant conduct on the part of the offending suffragists was noted.

M. Prevezell, who has recently been appointed Minister of Justice, has a fine record for service in the cause of political and social liberty. He was banished to Archangel in 1904, but after the amnesty of 1905 he returned to Russia. He has been counsel for the defense in almost every important political trial which has taken place since 1906, and his defense of the "political" has always been known as a whole-hearted one. Together with M. Kerensky and Sokoloff he was condemned to a year's imprisonment for signing the well-known resolution at the Bellis trial. His appointment has been received with great satisfaction by his colleagues in the legal world.

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BY OTHER EDITORS

Improving Railroads
NEW YORK EVENING POST—Dispatches announcing the discharge from receivership of the Rock Island state that, under J. M. Dickinson, ex-Secretary of War, many economies have been instituted, receipts have steadily increased, and the road's net earnings are now twice the amount of its fixed charges, which are about \$10,000,000 a year. The Federal judge who passed upon the reorganization declared that "the Rock Island will pay its debts and have plenty of money to do so." Statements of similar tenor were made only a few days ago concerning the Missouri Pacific, which has been under a receivership since 1915, and is now ready to pass back to its normal status. Its net earnings for nine months ending April 1 last were placed at slightly over \$15,000,000, which was an increase of 40 per cent over a like period before reorganization. The Rock Island system aggregates 8330 miles, and the Missouri Pacific, with the Iron Mountain, 7294. The reorganization of these lines will mean much to transportation; they cannot wipe out a condemning remembrance of the abuses which led to receiversships.

Food Supplies Increasing
OMAHA WORLD-HERALD—From every part of the United States there come reports of splendid crop prospects. According to the opinion of the editors who have been here during the week, Nebraska will raise the largest crop that it ever produced, and while there will be a shortage in a few things the tremendous increase in others will far overcome the partial failure of winter wheat. There will be a very great increase in corn, spring wheat, potatoes and hay. The exports of the Farm Department

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SHIRT AND HAT COMPANY
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DIER BROTHERS—Meat Market
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Bureau in Tennessee say that there will be a 300 per cent increase in garden truck, with a 500 per cent increase in velvet beans and soy beans. Indications are that the corn crop will surpass last year's yield by 10 per cent. There are three times as many gardens as there were last season, those planted with potatoes in the lead, followed by tomatoes and beans. The cotton crop all over the South promises to be good, while the hay crop will be abundant, and hay means plenty of milk, butter and beef. If the speculators and useless middlemen can be eliminated, the farmers will prosper and the inhabitants of the cities can get food at reasonable prices. Even the sea is furnishing food in unprecedented amounts. Government reports show that at the three ports, Gloucester, Portland and Boston, the fishermen have brought in during the month of May, 13,450,922 pounds of fish. That, however, will avail little if the retail price is so high that the wageworkers can buy only small quantities.

Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust Company of Chicago

S. E. Cor. LaSalle and Madison Sts. A State Bank. Founded 1855.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$2,000,000
M. E. GREENEBAUM, President
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Make Us Executor, Administrator, Conservator, Guardian or Trustee of Your Estate. New, modern Safety Vaults. Loans, Investments.
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Floral Decorations and Designing
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SHIRT MAKERS
107 S. Dearborn St. CHICAGO
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Electric refrigerating as simple and dependable as an electric light. A far ahead of delivered ice in cleanliness as a tungsten is superior to a kerosene lamp.
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Fresh Fruits and Vegetables a Specialty
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STEAM HEATING
Repairing promptly attended to
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STUDY OF WAR QUESTIONS FOR STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—This State now has a Resource Mobilization Bureau whose 12 divisions will study war questions as affecting the State and offer advice and cooperation to the Governor in the solution of those questions. The State military census act empowered Governor Whitman to record the man power and the industrial and financial resources of the State.

He has appointed Frank A. Vanderbilt as head of the emergency division in the newly created bureau, and as such Mr. Vanderbilt will practically be the head of the bureau. Other divisions are census, defense and security, information, transportation, food products and conservation, industrial, instruction and hospital.

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Furnishers of Complete Reading Room Equipment
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KEE & CHAPPELL DAIRY COMPANY
Phone Main Office, Superior 111, CHICAGO.

FANCY GROCERIES—CHICKEE MEATS
SAM HASTERLIK
1453 DEVON AVENUE, CHICAGO.
Tel. Edgewater 1776
4357 Greenwood Ave., CHICAGO. Tel. L. V. 0955
BLACKSTONE CLEANERS AND GLOVE SPECIALISTS
6128 Broadway, Chicago, Ill. Tel. Sunnyside 623
EDWIN C. GAGE
Chicago, Tel. Wabash 4047; Edg. 9403.

STOCK MARKET

SELLS LOWER

Both Gains and Losses Prevail in List—Pittsburgh Coal Strong Feature—Massachusetts Gas Off in Boston

Mixed conditions prevailed in the early New York stock market today. Pittsburgh Coal was a strong feature with an advance of 2 points. New Haven Railroad was weak at a loss of 1½ points. Some issues that advanced did not hold well. United States Steel common was up nearly a point at one time, but fell back. American Smelting, Willys-Overland, Baldwin and Crucible Steel acted much the same. As did also General Motors and Republic Iron & Steel. Ohio Cities Gas declined. Studebaker, which was so weak yesterday, was fairly steady in the first dealings today. Massachusetts Gas reacted nearly a point in the first few minutes of trading on the local stock board today. Otherwise the list was irregular. The New York list continued irregular late in the first half hour. Studebaker took another slump. There was practically no change in Boston.

Some good net gains were recorded by midday. American Smelting opened up at 108, receded to 107½ and then sold above 109. The copper group were strong. Chino opened up ½ at 56½ and advanced more than a point. Utah advanced nearly 2 points to 112½. Anaconda opened up ½ at 82½ and advanced to 84½. Bethlehem Steel "B" opened up at 141½ and sold well above 143. U. S. Steel moved up to 132½. Superior Steel opened up ¼ at 49½, advanced to 51½ and eased off a point. Pittsburgh Coal, after opening up ½ at 56½, advanced to 57½ before midday. Ohio Cities Gas, Studebaker and New Haven showed net losses at midday. The Boston market continued a dull and uninteresting affair. Gulf opened up ½ at 112½ and sold well above 113. Stocks were irregular in the early afternoon. The tone at the beginning of the last hour was inclined to be heavy. Studebaker, Saxon and General Motors were weak.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

May	June	July
Total revenue	\$7,379,920	\$7,379,920
Net revenue	\$3,494,457	\$3,494,457
Operating expenses	\$3,885,463	\$3,885,463
Income	\$409,457	\$409,457

May	June	July
Total revenue	\$1,435,762	\$1,435,762
Net revenue	\$30,492	\$30,492
Operating expenses	\$1,405,270	\$1,405,270
Income	\$30,492	\$30,492

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NEW YORK STOCKS

Transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	53½	54	53½	54
Alaska Ju.	4½	4½	4½	4½
Allis-Chalm.	29½	30½	29	29
Allis-Chalm. pf.	86	86	86	86
Am. B. Sugar	93	93	93	93
Am. Can.	54	54	53	53
Am. Car. Fy.	49½	50	49	49
Am. H. & L.	79½	79½	77	77
Am. H. & L. pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½
Am. Linseed	24	24	23½	23½
Am. Loco.	73½	73½	71½	71½
Am. Smelt'g.	108	109½	107	107
Am. Smelt'g. pf.	114	114	114	114
Am. Sugar	99½	99½	99½	99½
Am. Sugar pf.	73½	73½	72½	72½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	120½	121	119½	119½
Am. T. & T. 2d.	123½	123½	123	123
Woolen	54	54	53½	53½
Writ. pf.	41	42	41	41
Zinc	31½	31½	31	31
Anaconda	82½	84½	82½	83½
Atchafalpa	2½	2½	2½	2½
Atchafalpa pf.	102½	102½	100½	100½
Atchafalpa pf.	112½	114	111½	111½
Bald. Loco.	72½	73½	70½	70½
Balt. & Ohio	74½	75½	74½	75½
Batopilas	1	1	1	1
Beth Steel	145½	145½	145½	145½
Beth Steel B.	141½	143½	140½	141
Goodrich	50	50	50	50
Goodrich pf.	105	105	105	105
Term.	12½	12½	105	105
Shoe.	11½	12½	11½	11½
Sup.	12½	12½	71½	71½
Burns Bros.	101½	101½	101½	101½
Cal. Pac. Cor.	41½	41½	41½	41½
Cal. Petrol.	38½	38½	38½	38½
Cal. Petrol. pf.	51	51½	51	51
Cal. & Ariz.	80	80	80	80
Cer. de Pas.	36½	36½	36½	36½
Chas. & Ohio	61½	61½	61½	61½
Chas. & Ohio pf.	77½	77½	76	76
Chas. & Ohio pf.	111½	111½	110½	110½
Chi. & Alt.	16	16	16	16
Chi. & Pac. w. pf.	38	38½	37½	37½
Chi. & Pac. w. pf.	68½	69	68	68
Chi. & Pac. w. pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½
Chi. & Pac. w. pf.	79½	79½	78½	78½
Chi. & Pac. w. pf.	12½	12½	12½	12½
Chi. & Pac. w. pf.	35½	35½	34½	34½
Chi. & Pac. w. pf.	111	111	110½	110½
Chino Corp.	56½	57½	56½	57½
Clu. Peabody	65	66	66	66
Col. Gas & El.	40½	42½	40½	42½
Col. Fuel	53½	54½	53½	54½
Col. South	27	27	27	27
Col. So. 1st pf.	55	55	55	55
Con. Gas	108½	108½	108½	108½
Corn Prod.	32½	32½	32	32
Cruc. Steel	105½	105½	105½	105½
Cuban C. Sug.	87½	88½	87½	88½
Cuban C. Sug. pf.	42½	44½	42½	42½
Del. & Hud.	115½	115½	115	115
Del. & Lac.	210	210	210	210
Domes Min.	113½	113½	113½	113½
Elkhorn	36½	37½	36	36
Erie	27½	27½	26½	26½
Erie 1st pf.	40	40½	39½	39½
Erie 2d pf.	30½	30½	29½	29½
F. M. & S. pf.	45	45	45	45
Flm. Body	37	37	37	37
Gen. Motors	119½	121½	117½	117½
G. Motors pf.	89	89	89	89
Gt. Nor. pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½
Green Can.	108½	108½	108	108
Ill. Central	41	41	41	41
Inspiration	103½	104	103½	104
Int. Ag. Corp.	63½	64½	63	63
Int. Ag. Corp. pf.	20½	20½	20	20
Int. Mer. Mar.	27½	28½	27½	27½
I. Mer. Mar. pf.	83½	84½	82½	82½
In Nickel Co.	39½	39½	39½	39½
In Paper	37	37	37	37
Kan. City So.	73½	73½	73½	73½
Kan. City So. pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½
Kelley Tires	48	48½	48	48
Kenne. Cop.	45½	45½	45½	45½
K. & D. M.	43½	43½	43½	43½
Lack Steel	97½	98½	94½	94½
Lee & T. C.	18½	18½	17½	17½
Loose Wiles	128	128	128	128
Mackay Cos.	82½	82½	82½	82½
Manhattan	126	126	126	126
Max Motor	48	48½	47½	47½
Maxwell 1st pf.	66	66	66	66
Maxwell 2d pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½
Mex. Petrol.	97	97	95½	95½
Miami	41½	41½	41½	41½
Midvale St.	43½	44½	43½	43½
M. & S. L. New	19½	19½	19½	19½
Mo. K. & T.	7½	7½	7½	7½
Mo. K. & T. pf.	13½	13½	13½	13½
Mo. Pac. w. pf.	32	32½	31½	31½
Mon. Bow pf.	112	112	112	112
Nat. Biscuit	109½	109½	109½	109½
Nat. Condit.	35	35	34½	34½
Nat. Enamel	40	40	39½	39½
Nat. Lead	57	57	57	57
Nevada Con.	23½	23½	23½	23½
NYA Brake	145	145	143½	143½
NY Central	92½	93	92½	92½
NY Dock pf.	38	38	38	38
NOT & M.	25½	26½	25½	25½
NYNH & H.	38½	38½	37½	37½
Norfolk So.	24½	24½	24½	24½
N. W.	125½	126	124	124
North Am.	61½	61½	61½	61½
N. S. Steel	99	100	99	99

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

LOCAL WOOL MARKET DULL

Prices Extremely High and Buyers Hesitate to Place Additional Orders Because of Uncertainty of Government Plans

Specialized report for The Christian Science Monitor

The local wool market at present has assumed a quiet tone. Prices are exceedingly high, and buyers are hesitating about placing additional orders until they learn whether there is any possibility of the Government taking over the wool, as it is apparently intending to do with nolls and waste. If one considers the value of nolls on the basis of three-fourths of the price of the secured wools from which they are produced, nolls would easily be worth 80 cents. Since the market price is now 70 cents, it appears that these grades are the most economical to buy just now. They are also suitable for use in blankets, large numbers of which the Government must have and is about to order. The results of the meeting of noll and waste dealers in conference with Government officials at Washington this week have not, as yet, been made known. Meanwhile the usual buyers in the local market are doing nothing until some definite developments are announced. The action in regard to nolls, it is believed, will be the determining factor in the Government's attitude toward wools of all sorts. Unless some inference in the market takes place or some unforeseen events occur abroad to bring the conflict to an abrupt close, \$2 wool will be a reality rather than a possibility. Nolls in England are bringing very high prices.

Some scattered lots of territory wools are coming in from time to time, but large lots are not due much before the 1st of September. The growers have not very much left to offer in most cases, since the majority of the clips have already passed through several hands.

Southern wools in Tuesday's market in the South were bringing 67¢ to 68¢ and locally the selling price was 70¢. American manufacturers want to make their advertisements, as well as their goods, as attractive as possible to the enlisted men, so that these soldiers will buy their uniforms in the United States instead of waiting until they reach the other side. London-made clothes have to a certain extent made their appeal to men here and in view of this fact an English firm is advertising uniforms in newspapers of the United States. The argument is used that the purchase of an outfit upon landing will save carrying it across, but some men will forget that the price will not be as low as it is in this country.

It seems to be practically decided that the Navy will take the 45,000 bales of wool when it arrives from Australia and apportion it to the mills and contract. This obviates the difficulty of having to decide further where to store it when it does come.

Canadian mills see the possibilities of contracts with this country, having received within the past few weeks orders for United States Government Army supplies. They have had time to take care of their own countries' supplies and still have time to work on orders for other governments, despite the heavy demands on them. This will soon be true of United States mills, and is true of some already who have turned out extraordinarily large orders for the Allies.

Sweater mills are completing large orders on Navy blue garments for the United States.

Some mills, because of the heavy orders on hand, are considering the plan of omitting the coming light-weight season and starting their next showings with autumn of 1918 goods. The markets for men's wear and women's wear goods have shown a decidedly quiet tone. Dealers seem to feel that the young men are not buying their usual amount of clothing because of the uncertainty of the drafting and the weather until recently, has not been suitable to bestir the sentiment of buying among women which is usually manifest at this season. Retailers are stocked somewhat heavily on goods and have rejoiced in most cases at the cancellations made by the mills.

Many sections are cooperating with the Philadelphia Wool Association to further the "More Sheep, More Wool" campaign. Although Boston has not taken final action on this issue, it is assumed that a committee will be chosen in a very short time to work along these lines.

The Philadelphia dealers are petitioning for the charter which will legally establish the Philadelphia Wool Auctions and give the wool dealers of Philadelphia the power to act in a similar manner to the London dealers in their well-known sales.

There will be a sale of Oregon clips at Heffner June 28 and an important sale will take place at Condon on Friday, but the sale in Shaniko will not be held until a week later. Recently, sales near these sections have brought, according to the grade, from 58¢ to 62¢. Eastern dealers were the recent purchasers of a Texas clip of 58,000 pounds at 48 cents a pound.

EXPORTS TO GERMANY

Consular reports from Copenhagen, Denmark, say that according to figures furnished a Copenhagen publication the exports of pork and lard from Denmark to Germany for 1916 amounted to 28,500 tons and of conserved meats 14,000 tons.

WESTERN UNION RENEWAL OF A BIG CONTRACT

Reestablishment of Relations With Pennsylvania Road Source of Satisfaction

Reestablishment of harmony between Western Union and Pennsylvania Railroad is a development which in ordinary times would create a decided stir in financialdom. It means the restoration of amicable relations after a break of 15 years.

It was in 1902 that Western Union, as a sequel of the contest between Mr. Gould and the Pennsylvania in the former's attempt to enter Pittsburgh, was exiled from the lines of the Pennsylvania. It cost Western Union the loss of nearly \$1,000,000 of equipment, the loss of \$400,000 of annual revenue and the sacrifice of much prestige to be banished from the Pennsylvania system.

Nothing could more clearly prove the complete change which has been wrought in Western Union than this decision of the Pennsylvania to renew its contract with that telegraph company. And the contract is declared to be a most admirable one from the standpoint of both companies.

The Western Union of today instead of existing with a small surplus above dividends is now earning \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 yearly above its dividend distribution. For that reason the possible \$500,000 of annual revenue which the coming back to the Pennsylvania system involves is not as important as was the loss of \$350,000 or \$400,000 gross in 1902. But as a sign of the nationalization of Western Union and as a recognition of the unique position Western Union holds in wire communication in the United States, the resumption of contract relations is significant.

GOVERNMENT'S MONEY IN BANKS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Secretary of the Treasury, McAdoo, has directed Federal Reserve bank to direct among banks of this district between \$80,000,000 and \$100,000,000 Government money now on deposit with the banks. Deposits will be made with both national and State institutions that have qualified as depositories in matter of collateral, amount of subscriptions to Liberty Loan and otherwise.

Federal reserve bank has sent a letter to approved depositories, enclosing a check for amount to be deposited to credit of "Treasurer of the United States, Liberty Loan Deposit Account." The deposit is made tentatively, subject to modifications and adjustments as soon as final basis of distribution of Government funds has been determined upon, in accordance with instructions from the Treasury. The letter further says a credit can also be opened by a depository bank on its books, in part or full payment for subscriptions on account of Liberty Loan bonds, provided aggregate of such credits and deposits made with it for account of the "Treasurer of the United States, Liberty Loan deposit account" does not exceed total for which the bank was approved as a depository.

These deposits are subject to 2 per cent per annum on the basis of 365 days to a year, including date of deposit and excluding date of withdrawal.

NORTHWEST CROP PROMISE BRIGHT

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—St. Paul road's crop report for week ending June 25, covering northern and western divisions, is one of the most favorable ever put out. There is not an unfavorable spot of any consequence to be found in the Soo Line, Great Northern, Northern Pacific or Minneapolis & St. Louis reports.

The situation absolutely warrants the statement that crop is in ideal condition, except for cutting down of the rye crop, which is comparatively unimportant. Corn, oats, barley, flax, potatoes and wheat promise record yields. As to possibilities for adverse development before harvest, it may be said that there is moisture enough to carry everything through to the middle of July.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Cumberland Shipbuilding Company has been incorporated in Maine with capital of \$500,000. It will equip a yard at Portland.

United States Government on a single contract for powder saved \$47,000,000 for Great Britain, compared with previous contract prices.

Twenty-eight New York State street railway companies have petitioned Public Service Commission in past two days for permission to charge higher fares.

The United States Treasury has lent \$45,000,000 more to Great Britain and \$10,000,000 to France, making total credits to Allies of \$1,008,000,000, of which Great Britain has received \$550,000,000 and France \$210,000,000.

It is proposed that Pennsylvania Railroad shall buy 6,000,000 tons of soft coal at \$2.85 per gross ton at the mine in Pennsylvania territory. The road will require this year about 13,000,000 tons and has contracted for a little less than 7,000,000 during coal year beginning April 1.

RHODESIA GOLD OUTPUT

LONDON, England.—The production of gold in Rhodesia, South Africa, in May was 70,771 fine ounces, valued at \$299,271. In April the output was 71,031 fine ounces, valued at \$297,977.

DIVIDENDS

A 12½ per cent special dividend has been declared by Holyoke Water Power Company.

The Anglo-American Oil Company has declared a final dividend of 15 per cent free of British tax.

Everett Mills has declared a special dividend of \$1 per share, payable July 3 to stock of record June 26.

The Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent payable July 25.

Detroit Iron & Steel Company declared cash dividend of 10 per cent on common, payable 2½ per cent quarterly.

Waltham Bleachery & Dye Works declared a special dividend of \$1 per share, payable July 2 to stock of record June 26.

York Manufacturing Company declared a special dividend of \$1 per share, payable July 3 to stock of record June 26.

Girard National Bank of Philadelphia declared special dividend of 1 per cent (\$20,000), payable July 1 to stock of record June 26.

The Pittsburgh Terminal Warehouse Transfer Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable July 30.

The Union Natural Gas Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable July 14 to stock of record June 30.

The Union Natural Gas Corporation has declared regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable July 14 to stock of record June 30.

The American Ice Company has declared a dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 25 to holders of record July 16.

The Anaconda Copper Mining Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable Aug. 27 to holders of record July 21.

The Luther Manufacturing Company has declared a special cash dividend of 5 per cent, payable at once to stockholders of record of June 26.

American Glue Company has declared regular semiannual dividend of \$4 on the preferred shares, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 18.

W. P. Bonbright Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the first preferred stock, payable July 10 to holders of record June 30.

National Licorice Company has declared the regular semiannual dividend of 2½ per cent on its common stock, payable July 6 to stock of record July 2.

International Paper Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 16 to stock of record July 5.

Illinois Central Railroad Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its stock, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 6.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable July 16 to stock of record June 30.

Pennsylvania Company declared a semiannual dividend of 3 per cent payable June 30 to stock of record June 25. The last two disbursements were 4 per cent.

The Consolidation Coal Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share, payable July 31 to stockholders of record at the close of business July 18.

The Southern California Edison Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the first preferred stock, payable July 15 to holders of record June 30.

The Charcoal Iron Company of America has declared a semiannual dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock and a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock, both payable July 5 to stock of record June 30.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad declared a dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Aug 30 to stock of record Aug. 20. This is the first dividend on the consolidated stock of the Vandalia Railroad Company and the Panhandle road.

E. W. Bliss Company has declared extra dividend of 11½ per cent on common stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred and 1½ per cent on the common. The same amount of extra payment was made three months ago.

The directors of West State Petroleum Company have declared regular monthly dividend of 1 per cent, payable July 2 to stock of record June 26. West State is a regular producer on an increasing scale and its properties in California and Wyoming are being rapidly developed.

Detroit Iron & Steel Company declared a cash dividend of 10 per cent in common stock, payable in quarterly installments of 2½ per cent, the first to be paid on July 16 to holders of record July 2. The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock will be paid July 16 to stock of record July 2.

Carbon Steel Company declared an extra dividend of 2½ per cent on the common stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Aug. 15. The directors have also declared the same dividends on that issue, to be paid Nov. 15. The regular annual dividend of 6 per cent was also declared on the second preferred stock, payable July 30.

The directors of the Bush Terminal Building Company have declared a semiannual dividend of 3 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 16 to stock of record June 30. The Bush Terminal Company declared a semiannual dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock and an extra dividend of 2½ per cent, all payable July 16 to stock of record July 2.

Directors of Union Oil Company decided to postpone declaration of a dividend for second quarter until after semiannual statement of earnings is issued, on or soon after June 30.

Nothing was said as to intentions in matter of dividends, United Petroleum Company, one of the companies through which control of Union Oil was held, was formally dissolved.

The Monongahela Valley Traction Company has declared an extra dividend of \$1.25 a share in addition to the regularly quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on the common stock. A dividend of 83 1-3 cents a share has been declared on the preferred stock for two months, payable July 5 to holders of record June 30. The usual dividend on the common stock is payable July 16 and the extra on Aug. 16, both to holders of record June 30.

IMPORTANCE OF THE EXTENSION OF BANK CREDIT

Federal Official Points Out Need of Meeting Unusual Trade Conditions After the War

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—In an address before the annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men here, Chief Pratt of the Federal Department of Commerce said in part:

There are three fundamental reasons why foreign credits should be uppermost today: First, tremendous growth of our foreign markets and likelihood that many of these new markets will be permanent; second, enormous destruction of capital now taking place which for many years to come will put a burden on the credit structure of world trade, and third, that in this greatest and most desperate war of all history, the nations with which we are cooperating are anxious to conserve their limited supplies of gold, while many neutral nations from whom they and we are drawing supplies are either unable or unwilling to continue to furnish these supplies on the basis of future payment.

These three causes are destined to tax to the utmost our powers of wise decision.

The ways and means by which these various and grave demands are to be met, now that we have made the decision to meet them, rests largely on the credit man—from the foreign credit expert of small export firm, to the president of the biggest banks and highest officers of the Treasury Department.

We know from the limited news that trickles through from the Central Powers that ambitious plans are being made to dominate the world's trade after the war. A speaker at an Austrian meeting of invited manufacturers is quoted as saying that plans have been perfected whereby after the war 120,000,000 persons, the total population of Germany and Austria-Hungary, will buy their supplies from the rest of the world as a unit. We know that the various industries of Germany have been more and more consolidated in cooperating groups until virtually all German industry has united as one producing and selling agency, backed with the full power of the German Government.

One of the most important and effective steps the Entente Powers and United States can take, not only to meet this trade colossus, but more effectively to promote the commercial ideas for which we stand and to serve the interests of the less developed countries with which we trade, is to so organize our facilities for extending credit that never in the future shall smaller and weaker countries be forced to depend upon a power dangerous to their freedom.

America's opportunity in this great time of stress and sacrifice is to render every service in her power to those less fortunate and less able than herself, to facilitate the way of those who come to us with their orders, to extend her economic and industrial resources as well as her military power to those who need and merit them.

At present there stands no nation more universally trusted and more generally liked by the people of the many countries of the world, than our own. Wherever you go that you can go, you will be welcomed because you are an American. Even our enemies assail us no longer by directly attacking our ideals and our aims, but only by innuendo and allegations of insincerity. There exists for American industry and American trade a wonderful, world-wide goodwill. You know how valuable an asset it is. By mobilizing and directing our vast credit resources to the use of those who need them, it lies in your hands as credit men, to maintain and extend it.

WESTERN CANADA CROPS GOOD

TORONTO, Ont.—A crop report pointing out that prospects are bright at the present time for a good crop in the prairie provinces has been received at the head office of the Canadian Northern Railway. Little damage to the crops has been shown. The temperatures now are excellent for the growing grain.

The Canadian Northern also reports a rush of settlers from the United States. During this week 79 persons settled in Manitoba; 147 in Saskatchewan; 12 in Alberta and three in British Columbia. Of these 144 were farmers or farm laborers. Two hundred and forty-seven homestead entries were made during the week; 37 of them in Manitoba, 87 in Saskatchewan and 127 in Alberta.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 78½¢ up ¼¢.

LONDON, England.—Bar silver 39½¢ up ¼¢.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, June 27

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—Moses Daniels and H. R. Jan. Doff of R. Janoff & Co., Adams.

Baltimore—S. J. Brown, U. S. Bristol, Tenn.—H. E. King of King Bros. Shoe Co., Parker.

Charlotte, S. C.—B. F. and W. T. McLeod of Drake Innis & Green Shoe Co., Essex.

Charlotte, W. Va.—H. E. Payne of Payne Shoe Co., Tour.

Chicago—B. Sinshelmer and C. Bick of Sinshelmer Bach & Co., Essex.

Chicago—E. Holland of Sears Roebuck & Co., Copley Plaza.

Chicago—E. Holland, J. E. Hill and E. N. Feare of Sears Roebuck & Co., Copley Plaza.

Chicago—F. Dunphy of Chicago Catalogue House, Thordike.

Chicago—J. P. Hartory of J. P. Hartory Shoe Co., Thorn.

Chicago—J. P. McManis of R. P. Smith & Sons Co., at seashore.

Cienfuegos, Cuba—G. Vozoso, U. S. Cienfuegos, Cuba—Y. Vasquez, U. S. Cincinnati—Charles Longina of Mann & Longina, Tour.

Cincinnati—H. C. Oettinger of Isaac Fallers Sons, Copley Plaza.

Cincinnati—J. M. Plant of N. Plant & Co., Copley Plaza.

Dubuque, Ia.—E. B. Pickenbrock of E. B. Pickenbrock & Co., Copley Plaza.

Dubuque—W. H. Landschultz of Landschultz & Co., U. S.

Duluth—J. H. Murray, U. S. Grand Rapids—D. T. Patton of Grand Rapids Shoe & Rubber Co., Lenox.

Havana—F. Pons of Pons & Co., U. S. Havana—Francisco Turro of F. Turro & Co., Thorn.

Havana—John Berdis, U. S. Kansas City—B. S. Smith, Thorn.

Kansas City—J. S. Barton of McElwain Shoe Co., Tour.

Kansas City—R. W. Alderson, Ellet Kendall Shoe Co., U. S.

Little Rock, Ark.—S. A. Norton of Norton, Berger Shoe Co., U. S.

Los Angeles—Morris Cohn of Cohn Goldwater & Co., Copley Plaza.

Louisville—A. R. Vogel of Vogel Bros. & Co., Copley Plaza.

Lynchburg—R. P. and W. C. Beasley of Beasley Shoe Co., Inc., U. S.

Lynchburg—W. C. Goode of Craddock Terry & Co., Lenox.

Macou—J. M. Dennis of Dannenberg & Co., U. S.

Milwaukee—J. G. Hofmeister of Beale Torrey Shoe Co., Bellevue.

Montgomery—C. A. Bachman, Essex. Montgomery, Ala.—W. E. Pitts of W. E. Pitts Shoe Co., Tour.

Nashville—W. E. Richardson and Edwin Murray of Murray Richardson Diprell Shoe Co., Lenox.

New York—B. D. Meyer, U. S. New York—F. M. Bedell, U. S.

New York—W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores, 113 Lincoln St. Parkersburg, W. Va.—O. D. McGrew of Graham Baumgardner & Co., U. S.

Portsmouth, N. H.—Lehman of M. Lehman & Bros., Essex.

Richmond, Va.—B. Stern of Stern Shoe Co., U. S.

Savannah—L. L. Weil and M. M. Smith of A. E. Weil & Co., Essex.

Scranton—D. J. Jones of Clarke Bros., U. S.

Scranton—F. E. McComb of McComb Shoe & Shoe Co., U. S.

Sheboygan, Wis.—Otto Jung of Jung Shoe Co., U. S.

St. Joseph—M. G. Davis of Noyes Norman & Co., U. S.

St. Louis—A. Hart of Hart Shoe Co., Lenox.

St. Louis—C. H. Bennett, U. S. St. Louis—J. M. Sachs, Essex.

St. Louis—J. M. Dittman of Dittman Boot & Shoe Co., Tour.

St. Louis—W. B. Levy, U. S. Toledo—C. M. Dederich of Simmons Boot & Shoe Co., 173 Lincoln St.

York, Pa.—Edward Reinberg of E. Reinberg & Co., U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Manila, P. I.—F. H. Hale, Exchange Shoe Co., Essex.

St. Louis—R. W. Dittman of Dittman Boot & Shoe Co., Tour.

(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

CENTRAL PACIFIC LAND COMPANY

CARSON CITY, Nev.—The Central Pacific Land Company has been incorporated under the laws of this State with a capital of \$1,000,000. It will be a subsidiary of the Central Pacific Railway Company and acquire and administer the land grants of the railway in Idaho, Utah, Nevada and California.

CHICAGO BANKS' CONDITION

CHICAGO, Ill.—Combined national and State banks of Chicago as of June 20, compared with May 1, show as follows: Deposits \$1,395,212,587, decrease \$84,580,615; loans and discounts \$957,810,469, decrease \$30,438,024; cash \$428,659,161, decrease \$61,343,883; savings deposits \$240,864,942, decrease \$20,687,276. Local national banks' combined loans decreased around \$15,000,000 and deposits decreased more than \$36,000,000.

SAVAGE ARMS CORPORATION

Directors of Savage Arms Corporation have made necessary appropriations for extensions to both of the company's plants at Utica, N. Y. and Sharon, Pa., to cost more than \$1,000,000. These extensions which will materially increase capacity of the plants, were considered necessary to handle the large orders for Lewis guns and other munitions placed by the Government.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	900	920
Buckeye Pipe Line	97	100
Indiana Pipe Line	94	98
Ohio Oil	340	345
Prairie Oil & Gas, ex-div.	500	510
Prairie Pipe, ex-div.	289	294
South Penn Oil	278	283
Standard Oil, California	258	263
Indiana	740	750
New York	590	600
New York	284	288
Union Tank Line	91	94

REORGANIZATION OF THE MISSOURI PACIFIC SYSTEM

New Securities Ready for Distribution—Much Money Spent on the Road for Improvements

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Kuhn, Loeb & Co., as reorganization managers, announce that the Missouri Pacific system has been reorganized and that the new securities are ready for distribution. Depositors of the stock and bonds of the company may now receive their new securities in definitive form. The entire common and preferred stock of the company have been lodged under a five-year voting trust, of which Otto H. Kahn, James N. Wallace and Robert Winsor are voting trustees. Application will be made to list the stock trust certificates, as well as the bonds of the new company, on the New York stock exchange.

The following are members of the board of directors of the new company:

Benjamin F. Bush, Nicholas F. Brady, Harry Bronner, Carl R. Gray, Alexander J. Hemphill, Charles E. Ingersoll, William H. Lee, John H. McClement, Edgar L. Marsten, J. T. Milliken, Finley J. Shepard, E. C. Simmons, Cornelius Vanderbilt, C. Minot Weld, Albert H. Wiggin, R. Lancaster Williams and W. H. Williams.

The directors have elected the following officers and finance committee for the ensuing year: President, B. F. Bush; vice-president, Finley J. Shepard, New York; vice-president in charge of operation, A. Robertson; vice-president in charge of accounts, John G. Drew; vice-president, J. M. Johnson; vice-president and general solicitor, Edward J. White; vice-president in charge of traffic, H. M. Adams; secretary and treasurer, H. L. Utter; and general counsel, Cravath & Henderson.

Finance committee: Henry Bronner, chairman; B. F. Bush, Nicholas F. Brady, A. J. Hemphill, John H. McClement, Finley J. Shepard and W. H. Williams.

The receivership, which has now given place to the reorganized company, has been entirely free from litigation (although six mortgages were foreclosed), and no receivers' certificates have been issued. During the receivership, which lasted one year and ten months, the receiver, besides providing for unusually heavy maintenance expenses, was authorized by the court to expend nearly \$10,000,000 for improvements, betterments, and new equipment.

FIFTY-YEAR TAX RECOMMENDED

New York Man Would Make
Coming Generation Help Pay
Cost of War by Which It Will
Benefit—Liquor Stamp Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Congress was never called upon to perform a greater or more vital task than the levying of a just war tax," said Stewart E. Bruce of this city to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Bruce has made certain recommendations to those in charge of the war tax levy at Washington to the end that necessary revenue may be raised from sources best able to bear the burden. He says:

"Money is as necessary as men to bring this war to a successful conclusion, therefore, it is just as important to mobilize the money power of a country as the man power. There are certain principles and policies that should be observed in the levy of no great a burden as is proposed to be placed on the shoulders of the American people. Among those of importance are:

"1. Place the tax burden in so far as possible on posterity. The heritage of freedom that will be transmitted by America and her allies to unborn generations will be gladly paid for when history shall reveal the truth regarding this war, and shall recount the slaughter, the privations and heroism of these times.

"2. Take from the abundance of what people have instead of the necessities of their requirements.

"3. Levy the tax on consumption, not on production.

"4. Where there is a recognized standard of morals as in a country like this, in placing a tax have it done in such a manner, when possible, as to make it easier for people to do right and difficult to do wrong.

"Every legislator knows that, excepting in isolated cases of confiscation, taxes are ultimately paid by the consumer. The legislator who attempts to hide a tax does nobody but himself. The system of levying taxes on production instead of consumption has in the past cost the American people untold millions.

When the tax is placed on production the cost of the tax is added to the cost of production and then the trade profit is added to both; and when the consumer pays for the product he is compelled to pay the original tax together with 25 to 50 per cent profit added thereto.

"An illustration of the proper levy of a tax is to be found in the draft report of the Ways and Means Committee. I refer particularly to the proposed 10 per cent tax on theater tickets. The legislator who attempts to hide a tax does nobody but himself. The system of levying taxes on production instead of consumption has in the past cost the American people untold millions.

When the tax is placed on production the cost of the tax is added to the cost of production and then the trade profit is added to both; and when the consumer pays for the product he is compelled to pay the original tax together with 25 to 50 per cent profit added thereto.

"The usual method of raising a tax of this kind was to levy direct on the theater owner and allow him to recoup himself out of the pockets of his patrons. (I may say that the 10 per cent tax on theater tickets is taken from a Canadian tax, which was one among others that I submitted to their Parliament as a war revenue producer and which is working admirably.)

"In this particular the committee has approved the idea of a tax to be paid by the purchaser. This is excellent. Then why stop here? Extend this idea. The moment you concede this and act on it, doubt and uncertainty disappear. You can then see the true relationship of things. Then you can clearly observe your foundation and you can build thereon. The consumer is the foundation—there is none other.

"In this connection I have submitted a stamp tax to be paid by the purchaser that will increase the revenue of this country by \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000. I refer to the advisability of placing a 20 per cent stamp tax on all liquor sold at retail, and this tax to be paid by the purchaser. If it is fundamentally right to exact a tax for the privilege of attending a moving picture show or theater, then no one can question the wisdom, justice and advisability of compelling the purchasers of intoxicating liquors to pay an amount in stamp taxes to equal 20 per cent of their total retail purchases? If you deem it a wise thing to compel the writer of a business letter to pay a mailing tax, surely no mistake can be made in compelling the drinkers of liquor to contribute to the Government 20 per cent of their expenditure for 'that which is not bread.' The Government can supply a uniform stamp which can be used to pay all stamp taxes. The purchaser of liquor at retail would have to produce a one cent revenue stamp for each 5 cent purchase, these stamps to be torn in two publicly by the dealer and placed in a receptacle provided by the Revenue Department. I believe in the income tax, as in that case you take from the abundance of what a man has instead of the necessities of his requirements. I believe in a tax on the retail sale of liquor to be paid by the consumer as it is a tax tending to make it easy to do right and difficult to do wrong.

"The part of wisdom to my mind would be to have the payment of this war cost extend over a period of 50 years, the interest and one-fifth of the principal be paid yearly, and have the tax levy correspond with that idea.

"This is a war to end war. When peace shall come, and when the physical and financial powers of this country become normal, the debt can be

paid more rapidly if it is then deemed advisable, but in the meantime, while the physical strength of this country is being taxed let us have a care as to the financial burden."

ENGLISH DOCKERS' EXEMPTION SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LIVERPOOL, England.—The question of labor at the Liverpool docks has for some time been engaging the attention of the Government. While they are anxious to get as many men for the Army as possible the speedy handling of ships is obviously imperative at the present moment, when a quick turn round of boats is of the utmost importance in dealing with the problem of transport. The question, therefore, has been how to get men for the Army and at the same time have sufficient labor at the docks efficiently to cope with the traffic. Up to the present, dock laborers over 26 years of age have been exempted from military service on account of their work at the docks, but in May the Government issued an order obliging dock workers between the ages of 26 and 41 to enroll for military service.

A scheme has now been devised by the Board of Trade with a view to finding out how many men are actually needed in loading and unloading the boats in a port, and also to see how many men over military age are available to replace younger men who could be drafted into the Army. The scheme makes a clean sweep of casual labor at the docks among men of military age, as each man will be obliged to enter into an engagement for a week's work of not less than 51 hours of actual time worked.

The men will be free to choose their own employers, but if the latter have not a full week's work for them they will be required to go to a clearing house stand where they will be given other suitable work, without, however, the option of refusing it, and they will be obliged to go where they are sent. The rate of pay for a weekly engagement is the ordinary rate ruling in the port, and a weekly minimum wage of 44s. is guaranteed. Any job offered by a dockers' employer, either on ship or quay, must be accepted, and in the event of the employer having no work any other work or job offered through the clearing house stand must be accepted.

Checkers, coalheavers, crane drivers, dock laborers, foremen, dockers, laborers, foremen stevedores, receivers, timekeepers, weight takers, and wharfingers come under the new scheme, which affects something like 5000 men. All exemption certificates have now been withdrawn from men of military age, unless they hold exemption certificates issued by the Board of Trade, and to which only men employed as regular weekly workers are entitled. Men of the classes enumerated above wishing to obtain an exemption certificate, and who are not employed as weekly workers, must first get a card from their trade union, and then offer themselves for a weekly engagement to an employer of dock labor recognized by the Board of Trade. If such work is not obtainable the dock laborer is entitled to apply to the branch of the trade union to which he belongs, and it will endeavor to get him a weekly engagement through the clearing house organization.

As will be seen the scheme will revolutionize the work at the Liverpool docks, as under it men can be drafted from less busy districts to any place where the work is unusually heavy, and for the period of the war, at any rate, the conditions which separated Birkenhead, Bootle and the different Liverpool districts will be altered. The Dockers' Battalion does not come under the new scheme, but is quite distinct from it.

LOS ANGELES POWER COMPANY MERGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—One of the largest industrial mergers that has taken place in the United States recently was effected here a few days ago when the Southern California Edison Company acquired the properties of the Pacific Light and Power Corporation and the control of the Ventura Power Company, the combined capitalization cost less depreciation being estimated by the engineer of the State Railroad Commission (the State Public Utilities Commission) to be \$45,266,386.54.

The union of the companies was thought to be in line with public interest inasmuch as the Pacific Light & Power Company, on the one hand has a large hydro-electric development for which it has no outlet and the Southern California Edison Company on the other hand has a demand for more power than it can supply.

WEEKLY CONCERTS FOR
BENEFIT OF SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—Under the auspices of the Atlanta Woman's Club a series of weekly concerts has been inaugurated for the benefit of soldiers at Ft. McPherson. The first of these concerts "consisted for the most part of vocal and instrumental music numbers. Its reception indicated that following concerts will be popular at the camp.

The concerts are part of a campaign being waged by the women of Atlanta to make life at the war camp comfortable for the soldiers. Another feature of the program is a movement to have every soldier boy who is from other parts of the United States entertained when on leave in at least one home of the city. The club has also undertaken to keep the newspaper and magazine room of the Ft. McPherson Y. M. C. A. constantly supplied with periodicals of all kinds.

ALASKAN OIL FIELDS SUPPLY

Development of Lands That May
Hold Great Resources Waits
Government Action—Official
Inactivity Stands in Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Why the Alaskan oil fields are not developed by the United States Government, which possesses the original title to lands of such remarkable potentialities, is an inquiry that has been made repeatedly of late by persons who are anxious to see the Government have all of its resources within easy reach, especially in the present war emergency.

It is pointed out that if there is oil in Alaska on Government lands, these lands should be drilled and the oil prepared for use, and it is asserted that there is at present a greater scarcity in oils and lubricants than ever before, and that this situation will continue to be a source of great concern, unless more oil fields are discovered and developed or a substitute is discovered.

The statement was made recently by a man conversant with public lands that if the Government has access to oil lands the oil should at least be bottled and corked, so that Uncle Sam could uncork the bottle when the need arises.

Interrogation of Government land office officials leads to no enlightenment on this particular question. They say there is very little known oil in Alaska, that the lands have not been proved, that Congress will not execute an order appropriating funds for proving the lands, and that if there were oil in abundance nothing could be done without an executive order from the President. The land office, Department of the Interior, says that under the act of 1910, which authorizes the Chief Executive to withdraw land from entry, the President has ample authority to issue an executive order that would remedy the situation. Further inquiries made by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor disclosed the fact that "there are indications of oil" but that funds would have to be appropriated by Congress before the lands could be proved.

In congressional quarters, among men conversant with affairs hinging on the public land question, it was said that the reason nothing is ever accomplished in a congressional way in opening up for development Government lands in Alaska, which, if properly developed, might yield the Government vast revenue, is some dispute between the Department of the Interior and the Public Lands Committee of Congress. According to information obtained from various sources, the point of antagonism is this: Influential members of the House and Senate Public Lands Committee favor a continuance of the old plan of selling unproved Government lands at \$2.50 an acre. The plan of the Department of the Interior is for the Government to retain the original title to public lands, and lease them out on a royalty basis. This members of Congress assert to be unconstitutional.

M. CLEMENCEAU AND NEW RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—We must be indulgent towards the Russian Revolution. In the course of my walks abroad, I meet some of my friends who throw me tragic glances accompanied by the invariable question: "What news have you from Petrograd? It is said that things are going badly."

I always proceed to inquire what it is that is going badly in Petrograd, and I sometimes end by receiving some vague information about something which is going badly in Paris. Thus M. Clemenceau in a recent editorial in L'Homme Enchaîné.

Our revolution, he continues, did not give a very good example in its method of procedure. Yet it managed to deal effectively with foreign invasion. The Russian Revolution has, up till now, maintained a much more benign method of action. Yet all the Boche efforts to confuse her have only served to rouse a universal contempt.

What encourages me in my hopefulness concerning the Russian Revolution is the fact that though the political and social laws are in abeyance, owing to the impossibility of adapting them to present circumstances, national sentiment, the greatest possession of a people, appears to keep the upper hand of the variety of demands, excellent without doubt, but which require the test of experience. The best possible program of action is to turn out the enemy. Let this be done and there will be surprise at the basis of action which it will provide for the better realization of future political and social reforms. If it were only a matter of fighting, continues M. Clemenceau, it would not be difficult, but the time has gone by when all that the citizens needed to do was to pick up their weapons and fall on the enemy. Ideas, strategic organization and practical and staunch men of action are required, besides the support of the Government, whose duty it is to maintain a unity of views, as much on aims as on the measures decided upon by the great allied powers. This is what the Revolutionary Committee failed sufficiently to understand, when it entered the perilous paths of diplomacy and promptly swallowed the German bait of that famous "peace without annexations" with which the Scheidemanns and the Troeltschs, Kaiser's men all, are endeavoring in Stockholm to hoodwink a simple democracy. There is no use in denying that the phrase "a peace without annexation"

sounds the finest thing in the world. But then why was "a war of liberation" talked about? And how are people unjustly annexed to be liberated, if "disannexation" does not take place, followed necessarily by a return to a former status quo? That nations should court ruin and that men should get themselves killed for the express reason that they do not intend to take back territories which have been filched from them, is something which it is a little difficult to understand, and it is so because the only way to arrive at its meaning is to recognize the universal legitimacy of that very order which the war proposes to alter. I am quite willing to leave the question of our own Alsace Lorraine on one side, though the Russian Revolution has certainly no right to ignore it, for Petrograd does not stand alone in the world, and a revolution, born of a war undertaken with the help of allies, would not be able with impunity to throw an alliance to the winds in order to take refuge with the enemy. Let us consider a Slav question par excellence. The Provisional Government, in a splendid inspiration of idealism, has proclaimed the independence of Poland. The Revolutionary Committee does not certainly intend repudiating this unforgettable promise. What can these good people then mean when they recommend to us a "peace without annexation"? If they themselves acted in conformity with the idea, it would not permit them to reconstitute the Polish State, since it will be absolutely necessary first to proceed to a "disannexation" of the Prussian and Austrian Polish provinces, in order to reestablish them in a natural ethnical group. A moment's thought would have prevented the enunciation of this formula. The Petrograd Committee now sees, owing to the discovered trap of the Stockholm Conference, that a peace without the reestablishment of justice would only mean the bolstering up of an organization of violence only too well fitted to bring about war once more. If a newly liberated Russia could have preserved any doubts on the subject, they would infallibly have been cleared away by the formal decision of the Socialists of the United States, of Great Britain and of France to repudiate a "peace enterprise" which would leave intact the prestige and the power of the Prussian military caste. To steal territories by force and not to give them back, even when the thief gets collared, destroy cities, ravage a country and say to the survivors from the massacres: "Make the best of it you can with what I could not take away of your own hand," this is a form of European justice which is really too novel to make it possible for us to give it our adherence.

We are already experienced democracies; we have paid dearly for our failures and those of our leaders and we are far from offering ourselves as models, knowing too well that we still fall short of the mark. But yet there are mistakes which we may not commit, for we have paid too heavily for our present stand on behalf of right, undertaken at Russia's request—ever to consent that the loss of the very best among us should not insure sufficient guarantees against a further outbreak of German ferocity.

ARGENTINA MAY
MAKE PAPER PULP

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The Ministry of Agriculture has taken steps to study the possibility of making pulp for paper in this Republic. Printing paper is one of the things that has suffered heavily by the rise in prices, and it may go even higher in view of the likelihood of still shorter supplies of tonnage. Even in normal times the local industry cannot compete with Norway, which country, in so far as Europe is concerned, monopolizes the making of wood pulp. It is a summary manner for the small local consumer, all big firms finding that it pays them best to import direct. This explains why the crisis has found this country entirely at a loss for supplies, and the question is, How may the shortage be met? Which is what the Ministry of Agriculture purposes to find out.

It is difficult to understand why private capital has not seized the opportunity of making handsome profits. The necessary funds are lying in the banks, yet nothing is done, despite the additional advantages arising out of the state of war which puts all foreign competition quite out of the reckoning; to say nothing of the fact that this situation is likely to endure for some time to come. It will be interesting to see how matters develop in the case of the paper trade. If the project is successful it may lead to still greater things, and the Ministry of Agriculture has a wide field before it.

FRENZIED ECONOMY
OPPOSED BY WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—Pausing in a program of war measures, the Atlanta Federation of Women's Clubs has entered a protest against the spoliation of Georgia woods of their flowers and ornamental shrubbery. The protest was embodied in the fourth of a series of resolutions passed at the last meeting of the club. The resolutions provided:

"First. That the federation pledge itself for increased aid in every way possible to further the work of the Red Cross;

"Second. That while urging rational economy and conservation, by avoiding waste and increasing production, the club women guard against frenzied economy and work toward the normal in business and continued

employment to as many men and women as possible.

"Third. That the club women, emphasizing the importance of household economy and efficiency, endorse and aid the work of the Junior League in its School of Household Arts.

"Fourth. That the general practice of depleting the woods of Georgia of their dogwood blossoms, azalia, laurel and other ornamental shrubbery be discouraged by the club women, and that the federation memorialize the General Assembly of Georgia to pass such laws as would prevent such spoliation.

HUGE CROPS IN IMPERIAL VALLEY

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SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Word just received in this city from El Centro, the chief city of Imperial Valley, announces a huge crop for the wonderful valley reclaimed from the desert. The statistics show 414,491 acres of alfalfa, 106,345 acres in milo maize and 78,400 acres in cotton for the 1917 season. The agricultural survey was made by Paul L. Dougherty, farm adviser, for the Council of Defense. An estimate of the value of this year's crops is \$30,000,000, or \$10,000,000 more than last year. The survey shows an increase over last year of 19,329 acres of alfalfa, or 20 per cent; of 54,447 acres of milo maize, or 104 per cent; of 34,384 acres of cotton, or 75 per cent.

In addition to these total acreages, that section of the valley which lies across the international boundary in Lower California has this year 10,000 acres of alfalfa, 15,000 acres of milo maize and 50,000 acres of cotton. Other crops in the valley, exclusive of the Lower California section, 53,130 acres of barley, 13,232 acres of cantaloupes, 825 acres of watermelons and 3000 acres of summer squash. There are acreages varying from about 300 to 900 acres of tomatoes, peas, asparagus, onions and beans.

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GENERAL CLASSIFIED

HOTELS
HOTEL ASPINWALL
LENOX, MASS.
High and Cool in the Berkshires
A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION
New Open—Elevation 1,400 feet.
HOWE & TWOROGGE, Managers
Winter Resort, Princess Hotel, Bermuda

SUMMER PROPERTY
BUNGALOWS
IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS
AT HINSDALE, MASS.
For Rent for the season, twin bungalows, 4 rooms each. Large piazza, completely furnished. Price \$100 each. Elevation 2000 ft. Wonderful view. Just the place for children. Plenty of land for garden. For further information write A. D. ROBINSON, 101 Court St., Westfield, Mass.

HULL 8-room furnished cottage overlooking Hull Bay; shade trees; open plumbing; electric light, fireplace, large piazza. \$2000. R. F. HEINZ, 332 Board of Trade Bldg., Boston. Tel. Main 6777; res. Jan. 383-7.

Little Compton, R. I.
TO LET—Cool, attractively furnished 8-room cottage for season; garage accommodations. Address 52 Oak St., New Bedford, Mass.

REAL ESTATE
FISHER HILL
Desirable building lots of moderate size on Fisher Hill, Brookline, are getting scarce. Fine lot. High land, 12,000 sq. ft. First-class surroundings. Price low.

W. D. DEXTER
50 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON
FOR SALE—50 acres choice farm land, modern colonial house with all improvements; large barn, outbuildings; all but sixteen acres under cultivation, near Jacksonville, Morgan County, Illinois. Also 65 acres adjoining 10-room house, steam heat, two barns, ice house, garage, chicken house, 3 outbuildings including blacksmith shop and carpenter shop. 45 acres beautiful wooded land, containing ice pond. Address WILLIAM PRICE HARRIS, 2838 Broadway, Chicago.

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Gentleman's Estate
FOR SALE OR TO LET
WOODSTOCK, CONN., 100 acres of land beautifully situated in midst of charming country; large modern house; all improvements; 2 miles from Putnam, WILLIAM PRICE HARRIS, 2838 Broadway, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE—INDIANA
60-ACRE FARM for sale, well improved, 60 miles from Chicago, on Lincolnway, Laporte Co., Ind. Address the owner for particulars, J. D. GUINN, R. No. 2, Rolling Prairie, Ind.

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OREGON VOTES BOND ISSUE

NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS, EVANSTON, WILMETTE, CHICAGO, ETC.

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CHAUFFEUR and general man wants position; best refs. from first families. P. Carroll, 474 Brookline Ave., Boston.

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WANTED—Situation as housekeeper in refined home; best of references. MRS. L. W. WINNLOW, 18 Harris St., Portland, Me.

EXPERT bookkeeper-cashier desires employment part time. At refs. Mary Beckman, 1832 Republic Bldg., Chicago, Har. 5298.

LADY desires position as attendant or companion. Telephone Wellington 4984, Chicago.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Experienced young man to manage men's specialty clothing shop; also live, active clerk; give exp. age and salary wanted. Add. ROBINSON UPTOWN CLOTHING SHOP, 401 and St. Catherine Sts., Montreal, Quebec.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER—Man with general knowledge of the business; write giving qualifications, salary expected, etc. A. 4 Monitor Office, Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

CHILD'S NURSE—Exp. for young boy; go to seashore; good home; call at once. GUTZ, 1864 7th Ave., New York City.

GIRL WANTED for general office work; some knowledge of bookkeeping. GEO. W. CAPEN CO., 93 Albany St., Boston.

WANTED—Maid for general household work in 5 room apt. Call after 7 p. m., Apt. 7, 570 44th St., Brooklyn, New York.

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You will appreciate the service and enjoy the atmosphere.

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YE OLDE ENGLISH

FRAGRANT FOOD, FRAGRANT SURROUNDINGS, FRAGRANT MEMORIES

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CULTURED LADY with 2 grown school children desires to rent or share refined modern home, well located in Philadelphia or New York. Address B 227, Monitor Office, Boston.

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PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.—For rent, August and September, attract. country home; large porches, garage, sleeping porch, garden. Tel. 4790 Pelham. Benjamin F. Briggs.

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W. 23D ST., 231, N. Y. C.—The Knox, clean, comfortable rooms, hot water, telephone; transient or permanent. \$3 to \$6.

W. 83TH ST., 212—Lady or gentleman desiring a comfortable room near bath; with or without meals. "SHULEY."

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

AUTHORIZED LIFE
OF JAMES J. HILL

"The Life of James J. Hill." By Joseph Olin. Pyle. Authorized. Two volumes. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, \$5 net.

A well-written biography is always a source of inspiration to the reader. Of course a life must have been well lived and actuated by great and noble motives to be worthy of perpetuation. Such certainly is the story of James J. Hill, for whether it is as a youth of 15 summers hastening home to give to his widowed mother his pay envelope, containing \$4—his first month's wages—or as a railroad magnate, controlling many millions, a golden thread of unstained virtue runs through his whole career. The author, in a "Password," states that Mr. Hill gave him but one instruction prior to commencing this work, namely: "Make it plain, and simple, and true"—a trust which, he states, he has endeavored faithfully to fulfill.

Like every public character, Mr. Hill's mission and motives have frequently been misunderstood, sometimes through deliberate intent, and sometimes because he was dealing with facts and responsibilities beyond the ken of the man in the street. There is no question, however, but that he was a man of extraordinary business ability, of sterling integrity, and of gigantic purposes. In 1897, he said in a public address: "No great business can prosper permanently that is not built on principle, and carried on along straightforward lines," and those words epitomize the practical ideals of all his own transactions. He had an inherent dislike for personal publicity. There was never the slightest desire to get the limelight of public sentiment turned upon himself. He would do whatever he thought right and proper for the success of a project or a cause that was dear to him, but mere personal advertising, even when it might seem justifiable or possibly even helpful, he would have nothing to do with. In 1891, in reply to a request for material for a sketch, he refused with these words: "It is much more pleasant to have our friends think well of us than to have our acts publicized."

His early education had been under Quaker régime, which aimed more at mental discipline than craftsmanship. This equipped him with a well and logically trained intellect to apply to his every problem in after years. He was always quick to learn, and was incessant in application. A point once remembered was never forgotten, and he was assiduous in storing facts of all kinds. Thus it was that he discovered opportunities where others did not see them, and was able to formulate wise plans and carry them through to a successful issue. He schooled himself to be ready for anything. Thus, too, "Jim Hill's luck" can be explained. He would reduce a situation to its mathematical elements, thanks to his complete grasp of all its phases, and, from this basis of unassailable fact, he would accurately foresee the necessary logic of events. Of course he carried a tremendous amount of work all through his life, but this never frightened him, and rather served to brace him for still more. And yet, during all the many critical years through which he steered his various undertakings, he never was too busy to encourage his associates and subordinates; to inculcate tenacity of purpose; to hold up weak hands; and to inspire others with his own indomitable courage, confidence, and determination. This made him a great leader, just as his marvelous powers in other directions made him the railroad genius.

His most daring venture was his very first and the stupendous difficulties that he overcame can never be adequately described in print. It was the converting of the St. Paul & Pacific Railway, "two streaks of rust and a right of way," as it was called popularly, into a serviceable and paying railroad. This was truly an undertaking of such risk and magnitude as to make the very bravest quail, but Mr. Hill had become a veritable encyclopedia of information about this line, and on it he ventured his every penny, the entire accumulation of his earlier years of toil, as well as all his hopes of future success, fame and fortune. He succeeded; and this startling accomplishment first revealed his genius to the world—as doubtless it aided in revealing it to himself.

Mr. Hill was always a staunch upholder of the law, for he felt, as he put it one time in writing: "If we want the protection of the laws, we must not be lawbreakers." Moreover, he saw that a people and a transportation system are reciprocally dependent. The railroad must bring in the people and serve them. The people must sustain and support the railroads. His earliest expression of economic ideas is contained in two pithy sentences: "Land without population is a wilderness. Population without land is a mob." He fully appreciated that community of interest must always exist, even to the smaller details, between a promulgator of an enterprise and those whom it is designed to benefit. Thus, when pledging his sympathy and assistance to a project urging him to encourage tree planting on the vast open stretches of the Northwest, he wrote: "I desire to say that we consider ourselves and the people along our line as copartners in the prosperity of the country we both occupy, and the prosperity of both, and their adversity will be quickly followed by ours." To appreciate to the full the significance of such a sentiment it must be remembered that it was written nearly 10 years before the passage of the Interstate Commerce Law. It is not that, to say, a mere truism of modern times, in which regulation has taught railroad men moderation and the real-

ity of a dual interest in the community, but the presence of a real philanthropist toward his chosen field of operation.

The mainspring of his thought was always the "line of least resistance." He applied it widely, to his actual choice of railroad routes, to construction economies, to operation, to density of traffic, to capitalization, rates, and profits, to railroad competition, and in fact to every phase of his work, and he applied it successfully.

Mr. Hill lived very intensely and he lived in both the present and the future. When he resigned from the chairmanship of the Board of Directors of the Great Northern Railroad, in 1912, he said: "Most men, who have really lived, have had, in some shape, their great adventure. This railway is mine." However, it was not Mr. Hill's intention to retire from all useful activities at this time. He merely felt that his great life work was accomplished and could be piloted by others. Therefore he now devoted his time and untiring energies to other fields of enterprise, and his last few years are filled with almost as manifold interests as were his earlier pioneer days.

In order to understand this remarkable character aright, it is essential to see that Mr. Hill was temperamentally a great educator. He burned with a desire to know accurately all the facts about whatever he undertook. These facts he would classify and inductively draw therefrom their underlying laws. Then he would prove the validity of his reasoning and finally tell others of his results that they might be the better for his work. It is fitting to recall the editorial in the New York Times written about him. "Greatness became him, and was a condition of his errand. Whatever he had done, it had been greatly done. He trusted democracy perhaps more than trusts itself. He believed in its economic destiny. Giving much, he received much. We salute the memory of a great American."

INGRAM BYWATER
AN OXFORD SCHOLAR

"Ingram Bywater: The Memoir of an Oxford Scholar, 1840-1914." By William Walrond Jackson, D. D., honorary fellow and formerly rector of Exeter College, Oxford. The Clarendon Press, Oxford, 7s. 6d. net.

When Jowett heard Walter Pater and Ingram Bywater recite the essays which he asked them to bring to him he remarked at the close of the recital: "Thank you, both you gentlemen will take first classes in your schools." This prophecy, which proved correct in the case of Bywater, must have been encouraging to both undergraduates; it appears to have been justified by the promise of each of them.

At the age of 13 Bywater went to University College School, where during the two years spent there he received a training in mathematics the value of which he always acknowledged. From University College School he proceeded to King's College and ultimately to Oxford, where he continued the study of Greek which he had first pursued at King's College. Dr. Jackson points out that Bywater's early education, passed in London where the bookshops were a never failing attraction, "had a permanent effect on his general as well as on his intellectual development." Among his friends Walter Pater and Mark Pattison of Lincoln College held the foremost place, and the influence of the latter, to whom he was introduced the year after he was elected to a fellowship at Exeter College, played a large part in shaping Bywater's career and his normal and intellectual attitude towards life.

Mark Pattison was "the leading representative of those tendencies which ultimately gained the upper hand in the direction of academic studies," and the ideal which he presented to Bywater, Bywater unflinchingly pursued. In this pursuit he was helped by his election to a fellowship which gave him the opportunity for following up the interest which he concentrated on classical learning. The influence of Pattison, the high ideal which he held of the qualities needful in a scholar, the work he did to "place the controversies between the classicists and their opponents in a clear light," are admirably expressed by Dr. Jackson. They are important because Bywater's views upon these points coincided with Pattison's. Both held that the "end of scholarship is to throw light on literature and history."

With the controversy which has now raged for so many years between the votaries of a classical training on the one hand and of the teaching of natural science on the other, Bywater's name is closely associated, but, enthusiastic as Bywater was over Greek language and literature, he was not in favor of Greek being an obligatory study at the schools or universities. He recognized clearly that the general run of student cannot realize the beauties of Greek, the knowledge of which has never been so widely diffused as that of Latin, and that mere elementary knowledge of the subject is of no value.

What is so admirable in Dr. Jackson's monograph upon a scholar whose work became as well known in America as in Europe is his treatment of his subject. Bywater is remembered by scholars for the excellency of his work rather than for its bulk and for the stimulating influence which he exercised over younger men by his example. A monograph of such a man will probably not appeal to the general reader, but to scholars and thinkers and those who know or have known Oxford, this story of the aims and achievement of one of her most brilliant sons will be hailed with gratitude. When appointed by Mr. Gladstone to the Regius professorship of Greek in succession to Jowett, Bywater's name

outside the walls of Oxford was less known to his own countrymen than to scholars abroad, and the trouble Gladstone took over the appointment is an excellent illustration of the care he took in such matters. Outside his classical pursuits and literature Bywater's interests were few, and the value of Dr. Jackson's monograph is enhanced by the fact that he confines himself to presenting to his readers a picture of a scholar, who, great humanist as he was, was also delightfully human. His standard of life was as high as his motives were pure. Dr. Jackson relates that to a friend who inquired if a faithful domestic was still in his service, Bywater replied in the words of Polonius to Laertes: "The friends thou hast and their adoption tried, Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel."

Holding a high standard of service himself, he could appreciate loyalty in others. One cannot help feeling grateful that the life of Bywater was not an official one, as was contemplated, and that the writing of it fell to the hands of one so admirably qualified for the task and who had an intimate knowledge of his friend from early life. The materials at Dr. Jackson's disposal were few, for Bywater, whose inter-

est were confined, left few letters and no diary; but, himself a scholar, Dr. Jackson has given a picture of an Oxford scholar whose life "presented a singular unity in all its different aspects" and the quality of whose work is a supreme addition to the culture of the world, which will enable even those who are not specialists to understand the significance of Bywater's literary aims and achievement.

Harvard University has received for its library more valuable American books from the collection of Frederick Lewis Gay, among others the earliest American edition of Wigglesworth's "Day of Doom."

The literature of voluntary vagrancy for educational ends and in order to study the "life of the road" hitherto has been written by men. Dr. Ethel Lynn now establishes a precedent with "Adventures of a Woman Hobo."

The Publishers Weekly lists more than 160 publishers, heads of departments and clerks in publishing houses of New York, Boston and the other eastern cities who are enlisted for the war and already are committed to absence from the trade for a longer or shorter time.

The lonely girl of the New England village, aspiring to friendship and intercourse of a worthy sort with an educated and forward-looking man, is to be described in Edith Wharton's next story, "Summer."

The American Library Association and the Y. M. C. A., through an efficient joint committee, have for four years been stocking the libraries of the soldiers on the Mexican frontier. Now they are planning with a larger staff and on a larger scale to provide for all libraries at the 39 odd cantonments to be used as training grounds for the new Army.

An autobiography of "Buffalo Bill," William F. Cody, is on the market and will sell well among lovers of adventure.

For the ever-increasing and widely scattered group of persons interested in pagentry and the "little theater," Percy Mackaye's book on "The Community Drama" will prove serviceable.

Count Okuma of Japan, founder and patron of Waseda University and recently Premier in Japan, will hardly relish the implication sent forth by one of the leading monthlies—referring to a forthcoming article on Count Terauchi, the present Premier—that he, Okuma, was a demagogue.

Latest happenings in Greece will make especially pertinent Paxton Hibben's "Constantine I and the Greek People." Mr. Hibben represented a leading news syndicate in Athens but was not able to get this story past the censor of mails or telegraph.

In "Enforced Peace," published by the League to Enforce Peace, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, are to be found the formal addresses made at the first annual meeting of that or-

ganization, held in Washington, May, 1916. Temporarily, the league is limiting its propaganda activities, owing to the turn that the war has taken, and the more positive action in direction of an international league to war against war, which the anti-German nations are taking.

Stephen Graham, writing on Russia in the July Century, will champion the thesis that the coming republicanism can be a fused melting pot like the United States, but must be a federation of small nations.

The first collected edition of the poems of Irwin Russell is announced; he who was the pioneer in writing the Negro dialect of the South into verse and short stories.

A sixty-first printing of "The Prisoner of Zenda" shows that it is still popular with an American public.

The patriotic verse written by "The Vigilantes" since the United States entered the war, is published under the title "Fifes and Drums."

Visitors to Portsmouth, N. H., have had prepared for them by Thomas Bailey Aldrich's publishers, an attractive yet inexpensive edition of his



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from illustration in "An Old Town by the Sea," by Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Houghton Mifflin Company publishers.

Hall and staircase in Whipple-Ladd house, Portsmouth, N. H.

"An Old Town by the Sea," with illustrations, many of them reproductions of photographs by Charles S. Olcott and Mary H. Northend.

FRENCH NOTES

PARIS, France.—Mistral, the great Provençal, had a sincere friend and admirer in the person of the Irishman Bonaparte Wyse. Wyse was the grandson of Lucien Bonaparte, and visiting Avignon in 1859, he read "Mireille," which he so admired that he immediately set about learning Provençal and became the disciple of Mistral and a devotee to the cause of the Provençal school (le félibrige). The letters which the master and disciple exchanged, besides a number of documents and photographs relating to Mistral and Wyse, have been published in a splendid volume by Charles Roux. The book, at the same time, throws an interesting light on Avignon, its history and inhabitants. But its great charm is undeniably the devotion of the Irishman for the great poet of Provence and the love of both these men for that beautiful and romantic land.

The remarkable articles which appeared in Le Mercure de France, from April, 1915, to January, 1917, on the attitude of Switzerland from the beginning of the war, have been published in book form in the edition Bossard. The author is M. Louis Dumur. He found it impossible to get his articles printed in Switzerland, and their appearance in Le Mercure brought him much condemnation, but it is as a man of independent views and honest convictions that he writes, and his book will certainly be a valuable key to the attitude of a large part of Switzerland following on the violation of Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

A small pamphlet of not more than 30 pages is published by Alcan's, Paris, 60c. It is by M. Henri Hauser and discusses the subject of nationality. He calls it "Le Principe des Nationalités." M. Hauser puts forward no theory of his own, but he points out the dangers, the limitations which will have to be taken into consideration when the problem of nationalities comes to be considered at the close of the war.

The letters written while at the front by M. Pierre-Maurice Masson, the author of "La Religion de J. J. Rousseau," have been published. They cover the period between August, 1914, and April, 1916, and are written in a simple but precise and direct style, with no attempt at literary effect, but in reading them one is conscious that they are pure literature and the expression of a refined and serious mind.

"La Troisième France," by M. Victor Giraud, is the author's exposition of that phrase of Emile Faguet: "Elle existe, cette troisième France, qui n'est ni la France noire, ni la France rouge, et qui veut être uniquement la France française." M. Giraud invokes the testimony of neutrals with regard to this "real France," but he also lets voices from the front be heard, and these are the most true and the most convincing in their simplicity.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

Like Richard Jefferies, Edward Thomas was essentially British. His love for his country was a passion of deep intensity, and this love, combined with his Celtic fervor and imagination, filled him with the joy in existence which true lovers of nature invariably experience.

Thomas lived amidst inspiring surroundings in a southern county whose wooded downs and billowing uplands have a compelling and irresistible charm to any who can appreciate the beauties of nature; he was fortunate also in possession of a two fold stimulus to his imagination. Added to the sylvan delights of the countryside he had at call an intellectual atmosphere seldom granted to dwellers in the more remote and quiet parts of the country which are untouched by the more active life of the outer world. Near by was one of England's few but flourishing coeducational schools situated in a setting than which it would be difficult to imagine anything more likely to stimulate all that is best in man, woman, or child. Standing where the building nestles hard by the foot of a steep and densely wooded down, with other downs on either side and yet again rolling downs on the far horizon, a vista opens out of soft sylvan beauty characteristic of Southern England, the England which to Thomas was the embodiment of high idealism. Who that has seen the woodland glories of this corner of Hampshire at the close of October, ablaze with gold and crimson and purple and the softening blue haze of the distance, can easily forget them, or wish to forget them!

Small wonder that a man of Edward Thomas' temperament found in these surroundings all-satisfying material for his imaginings. As many a lover of nature, Richard Jefferies among them, has done before him, and as many another will do after him, Thomas was wont to walk early in the morning to a summerhouse in a solitary spot on the hillside, where, catching each passing sunbeam as it bathed the face of nature with golden light and drew from the upland and woods around the scent which only those versed in country lore can distinguish, undisturbed by fellow men he wrote in perfect solitude his descriptions of England's glories, which meant so much to him and which he has portrayed with such a perfect, because sympathetic, touch. His love for England, that "Heart of England," is shown in his anthology, "This England." Of this collection which is an embodiment of his enthusiasm, he himself said, "If I have reminded others, as I did myself continually, of some of the echoes called up by the name of England, I am satisfied." One can picture these echoes calling to him from the downs whilst he was sitting in his summerhouse and offering to the world a share in the exquisite joys that thrilled him.

Thomas' name has often been linked with those of George Borrow and Richard Jefferies, partly, of course, because of the similarity of their tastes and partly on account of the influence which their works had upon his imagination. In knowledge of country life he had no superior, and he possessed in addition the quality of insight to which is due so much of the success with which he was able to convey his feelings to others, although his writing was almost too "precious" for some. To this combination of qualities is due his mastery of technique which is to be seen so markedly in his studies of the south country. Few writers have been more deeply steeped in the atmosphere of this portion of England, and few if any have displayed a fuller power of expressing it.

To keen observers like Jefferies and Thomas the so-called inanimate world around them is revealed in all its pulsating beauty as it is not revealed to duller eyes, and the combination of knowledge and insight which characterized Thomas enabled him to depict with such living touches the scenes of the ever-varying landscape around him. No man, however facile his pen, however great his mastery of technique, could accomplish what writers like Thomas have achieved unless he possessed an unusual measure of sympathy with the beautiful in nature. He seems to have been born for the pen; he began to write when at Lincoln College, Oxford, and it was then that Borrow and Jefferies influenced his literary outlook. "Beautiful Wales" the country he knew so well, especially the Snowdon district, was no doubt inspired partly by Borrow's "Wild Wales" and partly by his love of its scenery and general atmosphere, and every one knows his "Life of Richard Jefferies" and his monograph upon George Borrow, though not perhaps his poetry.

The knowledge that Thomas had of English poetry was profound, and as a reviewer of the verse of his day his output is said to have been so great as to cause him considerable embarrassment. Mr. Secombe tells an amusing story of how he rid himself of some of the superfluous books that he reviewed. The cost of cartage from the hillside where he lived to any paper mill for pulping put that method out of the question. Even "burning and burying were altogether too expensive." His surroundings made it impossible for him to follow Charles Lamb's example and dispose of his works over his neighbor's wall, but in his dilemma necessity became the mother of ingenuity and he hit upon the happy idea of taking some of the books with him every time that he went to see a friend and leaving them at his house—of course, quite accidentally.

FRENCH CRITICISM
DISCOVERS AMERICA

"French Criticism of American Literature Before 1850." By Harold Elmer Mantz, Ph. D. New York: Columbia University Press, 1917. \$1.50.

This somewhat unique work is an attempt to discover French opinion on the subject of American literature from about the year 1800 to about the year 1850. It is thus primarily a contribution to the history of French criticism, though it happens to deal with a rather unimportant period, because during those particular years neither were there a great number of American literary works of excellence, nor were there many French critics of ability to write about those few which did appear. We find, therefore, that most of the information obtainable in the first decades of the century is from a few scanty notices either of translations, or of such American books as chanced to come into the hands of editors of French periodicals. Fortunately, however, in the latter years of this period more extended reviews were published, and these present a broader outlook upon the subject. The bibliography consulted enumerates only about 15 of the periodicals and less than 10 books. We find, however, among the periodicals such notable ones as: Magasin Encyclopédique, Journal des Savants, and Revue Britannique, and among the authors of the books mentioned are Guizot, Tocqueville, and Chasles.

True French criticism of American literature began approximately with the year 1835, a fact that is not really surprising when every point bearing thereon is taken into consideration. Prior to that date such notices as were published, with but few exceptions, seem simply to indicate that the French reviewers had not the slightest real interest in American literature as such, but were content to make the merest mention of what was generally considered the least important manifestation of the intellectual life of the United States. Thus, Benjamin Franklin—le bonhomme Richard—would seem to be the first writer accorded any really worthy notice, and this was probably more on account of his reputation as a diplomatist and savant than for any strictly literary merit. Thus in the Magasin Encyclopédique, as a comment upon the work entitled, "Chemin de la Fortune, ou la Science du Bonhomme Richard," we read: "C'est l'extrait du bon sens des siècles et des nations" (It is the epitome of the good sense of ages and nations). Such a notice as this one, however, was very rare; indeed, the following comment puts succinctly what the French critics apparently thought of American literature in general at this time: "Il serait difficile de citer un seul ouvrage, soit en prose, soit en vers, produit du génie américain, qu'on puisse placer parmi ceux du second ordre en Europe" (It would be difficult to name a single work, whether prose or verse, produced by American genius, that could be put among those of second class in Europe).

The second period, from 1830 to 1835, affords an opportunity to see biased personal opinion being replaced by an attempt to understand the facts as they were. We must remember that the French were essentially explorers in the American literature during the period prior to 1830 and this fact alone is enough to account at least for the brevity of their notices and to some extent for their complimentary nature. This latter characteristic, however, may also be a large degree traceable to the fact that France held in thought an ideal, a foregone conclusion, of what America should be, and from the very nature of the American thought and progress this did not tally with what actually was. In the years now under consideration such phrases as "extrêmement touchants" (extremely affecting), applied to Peabody's verse, or "les chants élevés de Dana" (the exalted songs of Dana), are becoming more and more common. Some of the criticisms, if one may so term them, are still of the earlier type, as in the Journal des Savants for 1832, in which the reviewer, in commenting upon a recently published work of a general nature upon America, characterized it simply as containing "many notions that had not been found as yet" (que nous n'avions pas encore rencontrées) in books published or current in France.

In 1835 the first comprehensive study of the main characteristics of American literature appeared in Philaret Chasles' article in the Revue des Deux Mondes, while in 1840, with the second part of Tocqueville's "Democratie en Amérique," we are presented with the examination of American literature as the literature of a democracy. These two writers were the first to appreciate the fact that the American people was not a new people, but an old people transplanted. These writers also made it evident that the destinies of the American race were the important consideration in America; that in this country the democratic ideal was the human ideal and that the well-being of men was its first consideration. They realized that men did not go to America to pass their years in religious contemplation before the grandeur of mountains, plains, and forests, but to conquer that nature and to suit it to the happiness of the greatest number. Their forefathers therefore had been looking in the wrong direction for a preconceived ideal, and when they had not found it they had drawn wrong conclusions. From the new standpoint this was now changed and the literature of America was seen in its true light. The book is quite a remarkable one for those who are engaged in critical literary studies, and to such it may be recommended.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—In the second book of "History's Background," recently issued by Johnston of Edinburgh and Macmillans in London, J. S. Townsend and T. Franklin trace the voyages of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries, the explorations in the New World during the two following centuries, and the development of the British Empire to the present time. The volume is intended for schools.

The first volume of "The Calendar of the Liberate Rolls," dealing with the years 1226-1240 in the reign of Henry III, has been issued by the Stationery Office. The uninitiated may well wonder what is the meaning of the term "liberate rolls." These rolls, which are preserved in the Public Record Office, are writs for ordering payments out by the Treasury which begin with the word "liberate" or pay. Though the series of liberate rolls of the chancery extends from the second year of John's reign to the fourteenth of Henry VI, the liberate rolls proper start in the eleventh year of Henry III. Their publication is of great value to the historian, as through them it is often possible to clear up doubtful points.

Another publication which has just been issued by Longmans and which is also useful to the historian of modern events is "The Annual Register" or review of public events at home and abroad during the past year.

A further section of Volume IX of the Oxford English Dictionary, covering the words Sullen-Supple, has now been issued by the Oxford University Press. In this section the editor notes how "a recent Act of Parliament has set its seal upon a new use of the compound 'summer-time'."

The Hon. John Fortescue has completed the eighth volume of the "History of the British Army" which Macmillans are issuing. This volume covers the years 1810-1812.

The rumored amalgamation of the publishing business of Smith, Elder & Co., with that of John Murray in Albemarle Street is now an accomplished fact. Those conversant with the publishing world in London were fully aware of the probability that there was good ground for the rumor when it was first spread abroad some weeks ago, inasmuch as the style of business transacted by the two houses was very similar. The Murray who founded the business which has been carried on for so many years at Albemarle Street was a lieutenant in the marines who, on retiring on half-pay, set-up business as a bookseller and publisher towards the close of 1768, when he purchased the good will of William Sandby at the Sign of the Ship, 32 Fleet Street. Here his son, John, was born, and subsequently carried on the business, becoming agent for Constable's publications and in 1809 proprietor of the Quarterly Review. It was this second John Murray who was the publisher of Byron's works. In 1812 he moved from Fleet Street to the present house in Albemarle Street which has witnessed the meetings of so many literary men of note. Among eminent authors whose works Smith & Elder published were the Brontës and Thackeray.

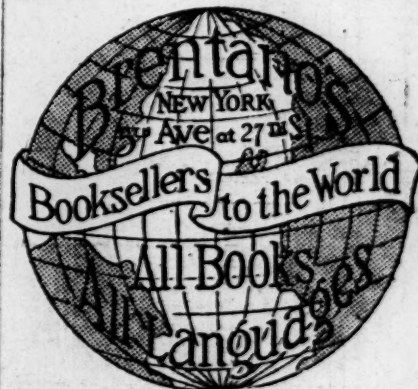
Juliet Soskice has translated into English under the title "Who Can Be Happy and Free in Russia," Nicholas Nekrasov's poem. Mr. Milford is publishing it in the World's Classics.

The Oxford University Press has issued the second volume of the monographs on the English counties which the institute for research in agricultural economics in the University of Oxford has prepared. The title is "Small Holdings and Allotments in Oxfordshire," and Arthur W. Ashby is the author.

Fisher Unwin has now published "Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Hallam Parr," a volume of recollections and correspondence which Sir Charles Fortescue Brickdale has edited.

Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch's memoir of Arthur J. Butler, who was for some time professor of Italian languages and literature in University College, London, will be issued by Smith, Elder.

Mr. Kipling's new volume of short stories, interspersed with poems, which is entitled "Diversity of Creatures," is issued by Macmillans in four editions simultaneously.



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THE HOME FORUM

Concepts and Ideas

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BECAUSE metaphysics persistently translates material objects into mental concepts, mortal mind resists what it fears would mean the loss of its identification with matter. Until the human mind grows willing thus to resolve matter into its mental elements, it cannot follow the leading of scientific thought beyond the counterfeit mortal mind and its manifestation, into an appreciation of the fact that the real substance of being is divine Mind and its phenomena, spiritual ideas. Nothing is of so great importance to humanity as that it shall learn to distinguish between the false concepts of the human mind and the spiritual ideas which are known to God and therefore constitute real being. Upon the realization of this distinction depends the hope of the peace and harmony of the race.

The human mind has so enmeshed itself in its false concepts and their illusive manifestations, that when it begins to perceive something of the power of a spiritual right idea, it concludes that the spiritual idea must be the archetype which mortal man imperfectly embodies, and then it attempts to apply what it has learned about the spiritual idea to remedy and improve its idol, matter. It is eventually learned, however, that spiritual ideas do not exist nor operate for the purpose of improving mortal mind or matter. Because spiritual ideas exist and are immortal and real, mortal mind and its false concepts are necessarily illusive and unreal; and they will be so proved and will disappear exactly in the proportion that the spiritual idea is understood.

The great question for the human mind is, then, how to distinguish between the material concept and the spiritual idea; to discard the one and cling to the other as the definite and tangible reality. Mrs. Eddy touches upon this question and its answer when she writes on page 88 of Science and Health, "How are veritable ideas to be distinguished from illusions? By learning the origin of each. Ideas

are emanations from the divine Mind. Thoughts, proceeding from the brain or from matter, are offshoots of mortal mind; they are mortal material beliefs. Ideas are spiritual, harmonious, and eternal."

Mortal mind cannot understand nor express the ideas of God for the reason that it is itself the fundamental error devoid of spiritual sense, and "the natural man," as Paul said, "receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God: neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." The false concepts of mortal mind get represented in every part and particle of the supposititious material existence; but the only fact concerning these material concepts is that they are ephemeral and unreal. The spiritual ideas of God exist entirely apart from the material sense of existence. They are incorporeal, are spiritually perceived and reflected. They cannot be entangled in the so-called material existence, nor made to operate through matter.

The human mind does not grasp the absolute spiritual idea; but it may advance spiritward by means of improved concepts until progress in spiritualization of thought shall at length effect the complete exchange of the human mind and its erring concepts for the spiritual consciousness which is itself a divine idea and is therefore at one with infinite reality. "Mortal thought," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 259 of Science and Health, "transmits its own images, and forms its offspring after human illusions. God, Spirit, works spiritually, not materially. Brain or matter never formed a human concept." And lower on the same page she says, "Immortal ideas, pure, perfect, and enduring, are transmitted by the divine Mind through divine Science, which corrects error with truth and demands spiritual thoughts, divine concepts, to the end that they may produce harmonious results."

Mortal mind, having no Principle, deduces its conclusions from the evi-

dence of the material senses. The material world is the externalization of a material mind. Mortal mind projects its own concepts, that is to say, yet it must first mentally interpret its sense perceptions before it can form its concepts. In this vague mental awareness is included all the possibilities of belief in sin, sickness, and death. "Because," as Mrs. Eddy says on page 376 of Science and Health, "the so-called material body is a mental concept and governed by mortal mind, it manifests only what that so-called mind expresses."

When a man begins to see that his body is a mental concept, not animate matter external to consciousness as he had falsely supposed, he sees that that concept is subject to all of the fluctuating emotions of the mortal mind which embraces the concept of body. He sees that what he has been pleased or displeased to call his physical health or the lack of it, is in fact a state of mind, and that the condition of his health changes exactly as his states of mind change. Permanency of health or intelligent control of the body cannot be secured through any action of a mind without Principle. The human being who loses his health and yearns to recover it can find it in Christian Science as a demonstrable spiritual idea, an idea which has never been drawn within the net of imperfect material concepts nor subjected to impairment from material conditions. This is the true idea to which Paul referred when he said to the Romans, "I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service. And be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind."

It is in just the same way that Christian Science presents the true idea of everything in which humanity is concerned or engaged. There is a spiritual right idea which may be discerned through spiritual sense and demonstrated in every place and condition where the human mind holds a wrong concept and believes that it sees an objective expression independent of consciousness. Diviner concepts inevitably produce more harmonious results; and the demonstration of the right spiritual idea which God knows and which the real man expresses, will be exactly proportionate to the degree in which consciousness lets the Mind be in it "which was also in Christ Jesus," the Mind which creates and sustains spiritual ideas, but which holds no concept unlike its own infinite perfection.

The Moors of Lorne

"The great glory of Lorne is the open moor, where the heather blows from one end of the year to the other. There is something sea-like in the moor, with its long free stretch for miles and miles, its great rolling hills, its lovely solitude, broken only by the cry of sheep and the scream of birds. Lakes and water lilies are to be found far south. There are richer woods in Kent than any in the Highlands. But the moors of the western coast of Scotland stand alone, and the moors of Lorne are finest of all. Nowhere in the world, perhaps, does nature present a scene of greater beauty than that you may behold, with the smell of thyme about your feet, and the sound of the mountain bee humming in the ears, from any of the sea-commanding heights of Lorne. Turn which way you will, the glorious moors stretch before you; wave after wave of purple heather, broken only by the white farm with its golden fields, and the mountain loch high up among the hills; while the arms of the sea steal winding, now visible, now invisible, on every side, and the far-off Firth, with its gleaming sail, stretches from the white lighthouse of Lismore far south to Isla and its purple caves. Then the clouds! White and high, they drift overhead.

"Slow traversing the blue ethereal field," and you can watch their shadows moving on the moor for miles and miles, just as if it were the sea! Nor is the scene barren of such little touches as make English landscape sweet. There are bees humming everywhere, and skylarks singing, and the blackbird whistling wherever there is a bush, and the swift when darting in and out of the stone dykes, like a swift-winged insect. There are flowers too—little unobtrusive things, flowers of the heath—primroses, tormentil, bog-asphodel, and many others. But nothing is purchased at the expense of freedom. All is fresh and free as the sea. After familiarity with the moor you turn from the macadamized road with disgust.

Did we compare the moor to the sea? Yes; but you yourself are like an inhabitant thereof; not a mere sailor on the surface, but a real haunter of the deep. What hours of indulgence in the deep heather, so long as the golden weather lasts!"—Robert Buchanan.

The Advance

Not but wut abstract war is horrid. I sign to that with all my heart—But civilization does git forrid Sometimes upon a powder-cart.

—Lowell.

The Hour of Dawn

O earth in the dawn is a charmed place! In the sunshine the heaven's face! Upon blue satin white lace! The light caresses and kisses your eyes! From the dewy flowers perfumes arise! This blade of straw that has been rolled In the dust, and left in the night's cold. It is as though it glanced with gold! A countless host is the green rye crop; Pikes are the ears at the stalk's gray top; And on every pike's point a silver drop. Deep is the green of the grass and the wheat; The young flax is a pale green sheet;

True Economy Economy is of itself a great revenue. —Cicero.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Edge of Chinatown, San Francisco

San Francisco means itself to be very thoroughly seen, for, built as it is on steep hills, one sees it from below, from above and all around. Looking down California Street, toward the Ferry, one sees Chinatown from above. The cubic blocks of office buildings are broken up by the queerest shapes and colors. Tiers of red-tiled roofs rise one above the other to carry a gilded dome that is shaped like a campanula

blossom with gilded bells instead of stamens hanging out of its gorgeous mouth. Across the street is a pagoda-shaped roof, gayly painted in green, and with its beams reared up in characteristic snake-like ends at the corners, hung with golden bells. From below, the office buildings are not so evident, and one may wander about from street to street seeing scarcely anything that obtrudes itself as belonging to the West. The Chinatown some years ago may have been more romantic and untidy, but this is no doubt more salubrious.

If one strolls down some of the smaller streets away from the glitter of the bazaars that are filled with different wares produced only for the western market, it is still possible to find pots and pans used by the Chinese themselves that are characterized by that perfect adjustment of means to end that makes the least valuable bit of thrown clay a thing of intelligence and beauty.

The women of Chinatown are especially neat and trim in their traditional dress that is surely the simplest as well as the most beautiful in the world. The square coat one knows so well on porcelain is often sleeveless and black, worn over a sleeved and trousered underdress that is dull pink, perhaps, or ash colored with a bright blue lining to the coat. The exceedingly spruceness of the women may be due partly to the fashion of wear-

ing the hair, tightly brushed back from the forehead and covered merely with a flat band of black silk at the front, decorated sometimes with a couple of gilt balls or pins. The entire costume is innocent of the "bits and pieces" so beloved of the occidental dressmaker, all the beauty being in the dignity of line and severe perfection of edge that gives a sense of distinction to the cheapest cotton.

Rising again on to another of San Francisco's seven hills, we see beyond the gay roofs, the ferries busily plying between the city and the cities of the bay, past Goat Island and the others, to Berkeley, Oakland and the rest. These cities lie strewn about the feet of the hills, that are usually faint silhouettes above the gray-green water, for the bay is never very blue; none of the color is very intense in general mass; it is only in detail that the city flares out into a riot of color.

The geranium hedge below one's window may shout to the roses above and the marigolds keep up a constant accompaniment of orange, but somehow they never alter the silvery reticence of the city, that has so much of the Latin severity still, the subdued magnificence of the Spain of Velasquez, against which its riot of warmth and color does not as yet make itself felt. Even the gorgeousness of the Chinese has something of immemorial severity that tempers its magnificence, merging it into the general scheme quite harmoniously.

Nearing Moscow

The road to Moscow, if you enter Russia at the Polish frontier, lies for nearly a thousand miles through the midst of a great desert, which has at once the vast, level extent and the delicately changing color of the sea; with a sense of loneliness almost as absolute as that of the sea, to the voyager in a ship. Resembling, at moments, the Roman Campagna, these steppes have their own very personal kind of beauty, in which the monotony of their apparent endlessness is after all only that monotony which is an element of all fine style, in nature as well as in art.

Looking out of the windows of the train, as it goes slowly on, day and night, you see on both sides an interminable plain of short grass, unbroken by hedges; at intervals a forest, a plantation, or a few pines or birches; here and there a little wooden hut in the midst of a pine wood, like the cabin of some Thoreau; here and there a thatched village, with sunflowers before its doors, or a small town, with blue and gold domes; and between house and house, profound loneliness, not a human being, not an animal, not a breath of smoke, visible. Everywhere the landscape makes pictures, but not in the manner of most landscapes; delicate pictures, full of rest, and of still trees, with perhaps a single human figure, faintly indicated, such as Corot painted; with something of his favorite coloring, something also of his charm of composition, for once absolutely natural in nature. Where, at times, a cornfield would rise up, brown and gold, out of the green plain, a few men and women reaping, it was with a noble gesture, reminding one of attitude as it is refined and preserved for us in pictures, that a woman, perhaps, would pause, the sickle curved for a moment above her head. Finely monotonous, sensitive, full of subdued color, with all the charm of natural refinement in what is for the most part uncultivated, unspoiled, not yet turned to useful ends by the impatient absorption of civilization, this sea of land, flowing gradually up to the vague outskirts of Moscow, prepared me, in my slow journey through it, for a not too sudden entrance upon the bewilderingments of the city.

Of Moscow itself not much was visible from the train, and I went, like all the world, to that traditional eminence, Vorobyev Gory, the Sparrow Hills, where the terrace of a restaur-

Who Never Grudged

Keep a sweet heart in all thy rivalries; Who never grudged, hath never lost a prize. —Frederick Langbridge.

Shakespeare's Love of Outdoors

It is a singular fact in regard to the king of dramatists that although his representations of life were written to be acted, the most delightful way of enjoying them is not to see them on the stage—where, too often, the obtrusive personality of the actor blurs or is mingled with Shakespeare's own vision of the character—nor even to study them in the closet, but to read them in the open air, along the banks of a river—the Avon, say, or the Ouse, or the Upper Thames—or under the wavering shadows of trees, with the music of summer birds and the distant bleat of the sheep lending an accompaniment to the music of the poet's verse. . . . We see constantly that while Shakespeare was toiling in London there was, beneath the consciousness of whatsoever he was working upon, the mirror of youthful memory. This mirror was bright with the shimmer of the Avon as it wound through the meadows he loved—meadows colored with the tints of the Warwickshire flowers. Whenever he was in need of a poetical image to illustrate a passage, he had only to look down into this mirror, and there was the picture he wanted.—Theodore Watts-Dunton.

From "Moskva Rescued"

Fair Moskva's smile my vision fills— Her fields, her waters, towering hills. And, seated on her throne of hills, A glorious pile of days gone by.

O Moskva, many a nation's mother, How bright thy glances beam on me! Where, like to thee—where stands another—

Where, Russia's daughter, like to thee! As pearls thy thousand crowns appear, Thy hands a diamond scepter hold; Thy domes, thy steeples bright and clear.

Like sunny rays on eastern gold, The treasures of the orient meet Those of the west: through every street

A stream of wealth and luxury flows, Thy sons are natural heirs of fame, Courage and glory shrine their name. . . .

—Dmitriev (Tr. from the Russian by Sir John Bowring).

From the Standpoint of Men

There is no end indeed to making books or experiments, or to travel, or to gathering wealth. Problem gives rise to problem. We may study for ever, and we are never so learned as we would. We have never made a statue worthy of our dreams. And when we have discovered a continent, or crossed a chain of mountains, it is only to find another ocean or another plain upon the farther side. In the infinite universe there is room for our swiftest diligence, and to spare.—R. L. Stevenson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1917

EDITORIALS

"When I Think Upon a Pot of Beer—"

"TO SUCH a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness, and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other." In those wonderful and inspiring words, the President of the United States, speaking to the representatives of the country in Congress, dedicated, as the Chief Executive of the nation, the energies of the country to the prosecution of the war. Mr. Wilson had pointed out that the occasion was no common one, that the war was no ordinary one, i. e., short, that one of the great moments in the history of mankind had been reached, and that the question really to be fought out was whether or no the government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to perish from the globe, or to be at least temporarily eclipsed. The country applauded his splendid utterance, the whole body of the Allies, and the great mass of the neutral nations, hastened to express their satisfaction in the grandeur of his conception. And so today, in the words of a well known poet, the cheering time is over and the time to fight is come. And amongst the first proofs demanded from the country, of its willingness to dedicate everything it is and everything it has for Principle, is the demand for the surrender of the pleasure of drink.

This demand is not being universally willingly met. An enormous part of the country has, of course, voted for prohibition, and the prohibition areas are growing every year, but the champions of the right to drink have fought and are fighting every yard of the ground. And so today, when the demand for national prohibition, during the period of the war, is made, these forces array themselves to insist upon the right of the individual to indulge in intoxicating drink, basing their resistance on the contention that "the people always have indulged and always will indulge in intoxicants." The determination to prevent the passing of the prohibition bill has, indeed, found strange bedfellows, and the saloon-keeper finds himself suddenly supported by the most unexpected allies. In spite of this, the House of Representatives has passed the bill with almost a negligible opposition, and without a roll call, the actual figures being 365 against 5. The matter now lies before the Senate, and there is no reason to imagine that the Senate will prove one whit more backward in making good Mr. Wilson's words than the House of Representatives.

It is true that all manner of arguments have been introduced to beloud the issue. It has been stated that though a considerable amount of grain is used in the distillation of spirits, the quantity used in the brewing of beer is immaterial, and therefore that it is a matter in which the one might be taken, and the other left. Now there are already, admittedly, in the bonded warehouses in the country nearly a quarter of a billion gallons of distilled liquors. The sacrifices made, therefore, by the distiller in agreeing not to waste any more grain in distillation would be absolutely nonexistent. He has, in short, enough whiskey and such kindred spirits in bond to last for any conceivable duration of the war, and he would be sacrificing nothing in agreeing not to add to the quantity. But alcohol is a very important item in the manufacture of munitions. The amount of alcohol in the warehouses would supply the Government with probably all the alcohol it would need for this purpose, and its use in this way would save the sacrifice of all the grain which otherwise might have to be taken for the use of the munition factories.

There remains, of course, still the beer, and the beer in a large way is the crux of the situation. For there are still, it would seem, a remarkable number of persons suffering from the pangs of Don Juan, when he drove through the hop-fields of Kent:—"And when I think upon a pot of beer—" It is all very well to argue that beer is made chiefly of barley, and that barley does not enter largely into the food consumption of the people of the United States. But, unfortunately, the people of the United States do not sum up the whole of the problem of the United States. The United States has undertaken to share, so far as it may, its resources with the other nations fighting for the democratic idea, and the position of the food questions in those countries is one, on the authority of Mr. Hoover, which makes the supply of barley which would be saved anything but a negligible quantity. As a matter of fact, it is admitted that in the year ending the 30th of June, 1916, 3,418,485,781 pounds of cereals were used in the manufacture of beer. Such a sum, in the present condition of the world's food shortage, cannot possibly be lightly regarded. The question, consequently, is whether the American people are going to rise entirely superior to the appetites and passions of the moment, and to live up to the Christian religion in giving up the purely personal pleasure of the use of intoxicants, so that they may feed those people who are perishing for food in other portions of the world. With such a question before it, there can be little doubt what the answer of the Senate will be.

Nor is it true that what is called the negligible quantity of barley constitutes the whole drain of the breweries on the food supplies of the United States. In the year already mentioned, the breweries consumed 38,000,000 pounds of hops. Now, if the ground upon which these hops alone were grown were utilized for the production of vegetables, it would produce, it is calculated, 4,000,000 bushels of potatoes alone. It is not difficult then to see that if the land devoted to the growing of corn, barley, and hops for the manufacture of beer, were devoted instead to the growing of vegetables, what an enormous

additional supply would be placed at the disposal of the country.

But it is when the argument is carried on to, the question of taxation that the worst phase of it is manifested. The United States is the richest country in the world, and yet it is told that it cannot, in a great war for Principle, dispense with the revenue from drink, which is tainted revenue, inasmuch as it has been proved, hundreds of times, that the sources from which it is drawn are more destructive of public morality and of international manhood than all wars that ever were fought. Even the old autocracy of Russia never put forward such an argument as this. When the war broke out in 1914, the Tsar, by a stroke of the pen, abolished a revenue amounting to 680,000,000 rubles, or 26 per cent of the total receipts of the Imperial Treasury. Vodka had been the national curse of Russia as well as the main source of the national revenue. But it has never been pretended for one moment that Russia was made poorer by this loss. On the contrary, the savings banks' deposits rose in one year from 20,000,000 rubles to 442,000,000 rubles, with the result that Russia was not only able to carry on the war, but, in spite of the carrying on of the war, her people were becoming richer all the time.

The truth of the matter is, that this question of the price of sobriety and self-sacrifice should never be allowed to come into the question for one moment. When a great nation takes a great stand, in a great crisis, it does not ask the price. There were nations in Europe poverty-stricken compared with the United States, but when the question came to them they did not ask the price. Some have paid it, and others are still paying it to the last farthing. The Congress of the United States realizing all this is not in the least likely to falter at the cross-roads, and it may surely be taken for granted that the Senate will not hesitate for one moment to follow the House of Representatives in pledging the nation to fulfill the words of Mr. Wilson when he said that the people of the United States would be proud to dedicate everything that they were and everything that they had to the service of humanity.

Monsieur Clémenceau's Speech

NO MORE fitting chairman of the Inter-Ally Parliament, which recently met in Paris, could, surely, have been chosen than M. Clémenceau. M. Clémenceau has been well described as a "veteran of democracy." He has, moreover, an exceptional ability to express the feelings of his country, and his country has often had reason to be grateful to him on high occasions, especially during the last three years, for saying the right thing at the right time, and preeminently in the right way.

His speech of welcome, at the opening meeting of the Inter-Ally Parliament, was notable for something more than felicity. It revealed an insight into the significance of the great world struggle, in which France is playing so considerable a part, as welcome as it was remarkable. Thus, whilst his speech was utterly free from all taint of militarism, and he did not hesitate to describe the war as "terrible," he did not hesitate, either, to speak of it as "blessed." "Yet it is a blessed war," he said, "if by our mutual sacrifices, we are enabled to add to human dignity and deepen brotherly love. It has truly been justly described as a war waged to possess peace." Thus, in a few words, with the ability of a great master, he laid before his hearers the object to be gained, and then, with a rapid glance backwards, over "three years, almost, marked by endless sacrifice of noble lives," and vast accumulations of misery and ruin, he brought them down to the work before them, and the very matter in hand. "And so we meet," he said, "as in family council, not to complain, not to count our sacrifices, not to find out, by means of words half spoken, if any one of us is capable of weakening, but to draw up our balance sheet of the war, to rise to the height of fresh sacrifices, which are necessary for victory, owing to past mistakes."

It was, however, when M. Clémenceau left the war as simply a clash of arms, and looked upon it as "the greatest revolution which humanity has ever experienced," to use his own expression, that he reached, perhaps, his greatest heights. He did not attempt to define what was going on, or to draw any cut-and-dried significance from the world struggle. His aim seemed rather to be to bring out the fact that the world was in the presence of changes much more vast and much more revolutionary than it imagined, and that the duty of every man, at such a time, was to cut himself free from the logic of slow growth, and to launch out bravely into the logic of infinite possibility. "I cannot," he said, "give a name to those mental revolutions which, in the great days of history, changed the fate of our forefathers. There are no balances with which to weigh the imponderable. There are revelations which words are inadequate to express. To will! To do! Beyond, the sublime silence of action."

Liberty Loan Subscriptions

OVERSUBSCRIPTIONS to the Liberty Loan amounted to almost 52 per cent. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo asked for \$2,000,000,000, and the total subscriptions, just announced, amounted to \$3,035,226,850. Nothing could bear greater testimony to the genuine and universal patriotism of the people of the United States, 4,000,000 of whom were subscribers to the bonds.

Secretary McAdoo may have a perfectly good reason for deciding to accept only the \$2,000,000,000 of subscriptions to the loan, but it seems regrettable that the entire amount subscribed for should not be issued. His purpose, as announced, is to apportion full amounts on subscriptions ranging from \$50 to \$10,000, and to scale down all amounts above \$10,000 in such a way as to bring the entire issue down to the original \$2,000,000,000 asked for. Ordinarily this procedure might be correct, but in the present circumstances it would appear to be much better to issue the entire amount subscribed for. It is generally understood that the Government intends to enter the market next fall for more money, and the prospects are that the balance of the \$5,000,000,000 bonds authorized by Congress will be offered to the public. In

that case, should only the \$2,000,000,000 bonds be issued at present, it would mean another issue next fall of \$3,000,000,000 more.

It was a stupendous task to get the machinery together for the Liberty Loan campaign, and a still greater undertaking to reach the people. There is no doubt that bond salesmen skimmed off the cream when they performed the remarkable feat of raising more than \$3,000,000,000 in a few weeks' time, and their next task will doubtless require greater energy. So far as can be seen, there would be decided advantage in accepting the entire amount that has been subscribed, and probably if a vote were to be taken among the 4,000,000 subscribers, the decision would be practically unanimous in favor of the \$3,000,000,000 issue. The banks and large subscribers are amply able to take their full allotments, and it would be no favor to them to deprive them of any portion of their subscriptions. The Liberty Loan is an excellent investment, and it is creditable to large and small investors that they have so recognized it. The Government would save interest in not issuing the entire \$3,000,000,000 now, but it is a question whether the amount thus saved, during the few months before the next issue, would compensate for the extra work and time required to raise the amount to be asked for in the fall.

Scarcity of Farm Labor in Canada

ONE of the great problems which the Canadian farmer has to solve, in meeting the demand everywhere made upon him for increased production, is, of course, the shortage of labor. The large number of farm laborers who have joined the colors, together with those who have been attracted to the towns by the higher wages and more attractive conditions offered by the munition manufacturer, constitute a serious drain on an already inadequate supply; whilst the position has been still further complicated by the demand for greater production. The situation is, of course, not a new one. Even in the days before the war, the demand for labor was always greater than the supply, a condition which roused several of the Provinces to take strong action favoring immigration; but conditions brought about by the war have seriously aggravated the difficulty. In no Province, perhaps, is this difficulty felt more acutely than in British Columbia. There the exclusion order has dealt specially hardly with the farmer, who has been subjected to an additional difficulty by the inducements offered in the prairie Provinces to laborers to emigrate to these Provinces during the busy months.

The whole question is one which might well be taken up by the Federal Government, certainly in so far as present circumstances are concerned. Thus, in connection with any measures of conscription which may be adopted, the question of agriculture should have a very foremost place, whilst the system which obtains in England, of supplying military labor to farmers, might be adopted and extended with advantage.

The importance of the situation is twofold. The great demand on essentially food-producing countries today is food production, and every effort should be made to maintain and to increase the supply. Then, in Canada, it is necessary to recognize the fact that agriculture is a basic industry, and that nothing will help more toward the rapid repairing of the economic damages inflicted in the country by the war than that peace should find agriculture prosperous, and based on the system best adapted to unlimited expansion.

The Bridgewater Library

THE announcement, made recently by Messrs. Sotheby of London, that they had sold, by private compact, part of the famous Bridgewater library, the property of the Earl of Ellesmere, marks a notable incident in the world of books. The breaking up of great collections of books and pictures in England has lately been of rather frequent occurrence. Book lovers, indeed, have hardly recovered from the disbursement of the famous Huth library, before this new operation, the sale of the Bridgewater collection, is presented to them as a fait accompli. Little is yet known regarding the transaction, save that the books have been purchased by an American; that the purchase price exceeds £200,000, and that, according to the latest information, the library is not to be kept intact.

Few people can fail to regret this last fact, if it shall prove to be a fact. For over three hundred years the books in the Bridgewater library have been accumulating, wonderful veterans from the world of letters have found refuge there, and the imagination of a Swift might run gloriously riot in the field of romance which their individual histories and their wonderful companionships so surely open out.

It was Sir Thomas Egerton, Baron Ellesmere, Keeper of the Great Seal in Queen Elizabeth's reign, who formed the nucleus of the collection. James I had made him Lord High Chancellor of England, and thus, living as he did in a scholarly age, he was in a specially favorable position for book collecting. He was fortunate, too, in having a wife who was devoted to the same pursuit, and who added considerably to his library. So the collection grew. It was a time when the patronage of men of letters, and literature generally, by the wealthy and the noble, was regarded as one of the first demands of quality. No Johnson had then arisen to claim the public for his patron, and so, even when the owner of a great library did not care for books, some "poor clerk with a free hand" was sure to find his way into it, if only to maintain its owner's reputation. Its noble owners, however, have done well by the Bridgewater collection. Many of its rarest works, for instance, were collected and preserved by John, first Earl of Bridgewater; whilst Francis Egerton, first Earl of Ellesmere, did much to add to its value.

Four thousand four hundred early printed books, exclusive of pamphlets, two hundred illuminated and other manuscripts, and about ten thousand documents and autograph letters, is the brief summary of the contents of the collection, as it changed hands in London the other day. A nearer view discloses a list of treasures indeed. There is the Ellesmere Chaucer, for instance, which Skeat has

described as "the finest and best of all the MS. now extant." It was written in 1405, and shows the well-known portrait of Chaucer on horseback. There is a facsimile reproduction of it in the British Museum. Then, there are such rare examples of Caxton's art as Higden's "Polychronicon," 1482; Myrk's "Festivall," 1483, and Quatour's "Sermons," about the same date. Amongst a wonderful Shakespeareana, one finds such a rare quarto as the second edition of "Titus Andronicus," 1600, and the fourth edition of "Lucrece," 1607. There are rare editions of Marlowe and Milton, and many other less-known giants; whilst, for many people, one of the most interesting books in the collection would be the Latin Bible, 1541, taken by Sir Francis Drake to San Domingo, and given by him to Richard Topcliff. Finally, almost haphazard, one would choose for mention Captain John Smith's "Description of New England," 1616, which, according to an autograph inscription, was presented to Lord Ellesmere by the author.

Notes and Comments

IN THE days before the war, when athletics held a prominent place in the world's concern, both cricket and football were gaining rapidly in favor throughout Italy. English football and cricket-terms were being imported into the language wholesale, much to the concern of the Italian language purist, and one of the largest athletic clubs of Italy possessed an entirely English title, namely, "The Milan Football and Cricket Club"; at any rate, it was English on paper. The Italian footballer and cricketer has persevered in spite of the war, and today is showing himself just as incorrigible, where untoward circumstance is concerned, as his English colleague. Reports from the Italian fronts tell of matches being organized between the Italian and British artillerymen now fighting, side by side, on the Carso.

SAYS William E. Corey, one of the steel barons of the United States, in a communication to the Manufacturers Record: "I am in entire accord with your recommendation to build wooden ships for ocean transportation as the all-important matter. Every ship that can be built of wood should be in the water at the earliest possible moment." That is the thing. The country's, the Allies', the world's great need is ships. The material of which they shall be built is a secondary consideration. And it is cheering to hear a steel man advising that they shall be built of wood.

THE discussion on the identity of pictures, recently evoked by a great picture case in London, has called forth many anecdotes, amongst them a story of the Duke of Wellington, which, although not new, is perhaps worth repeating: There was, in the early part of the last century, a certain Academician named Jones, who was thought to resemble the Duke, and was rather inclined to dress for the part. One day a man approached Wellington, with the remark, "Mr. Jones, I believe." "Well," was the Duke's reply, "if you believe that, you'll believe anything."

ONE of the questions propounded as the result of the Romney case is specially interesting. "If the painting was worth £20,000 when Romney was held to be the painter, is it not now worth the same, though the painter proves to have been Humphry?" It all depends, of course, on what one was buying. If it was merely a piece of wall decoration one was in search of, then the answer might be in the affirmative. In any event, who is anyone, that he should endeavor to reduce the art of collecting to the level of mere reasonableness?

PORTO RICO, according to the dispatches, has brought its regiment of infantry of the United States Army to the full war strength of 1069 men by the voluntary enlistment, within less than one month, of 600 men. It is said that hundreds more volunteers could have been readily obtained, had they been called for. All of this goes to show that those who stood sponsor for Porto Rico, when she sought full citizenship for her people, were right. Porto Rico is, in all respects, a promising isle of the sea.

IF ONE good turn deserves another, why not another Irish proposal? The convention idea has not had time to undergo trial. Before putting it to the test there is an opportunity to add another to the many schemes of settlement that have been offered: let the Irish-American representatives solve the problem. They know more about the subject than anyone else, and if there is any question about this statement, listen to their speeches.

IT SEEMS to be no longer necessary for the average citizen of the United States to ask "Who's Hoover?" Everybody knows. More than that, everybody knows in such a way that the aggregate popular feeling toward the energetic Westerner who is taking a quiet, but tremendously vital, share in unraveling the food tangle and preparing the country for war is very much that of somebody in need of help toward a prospective benefactor. Even at the Harvard commencement, the other day, where Mr. Hoover showed that, whatever else he was, he was no public speaker, the graduate body hailed him with enthusiasm, giving him the first spontaneous cheers that broke the classic formalism of the meeting.

BUT the effective delivery of a speech is about the only thing Mr. Hoover can't do well. What he can do is shown by the legion of things that he has already accomplished in organizing his "voluntary" campaign for food conservation. That such a man, in spite of the lethargy and opposition of Congress, with nothing more official than a nod from the President to go on, has organized scores of workers into a great force, that has already stirred the whole country to the common purpose of husbanding food for war efficiency—paying their wages, for the time being, out of his own pocket—is proof of ability as well as readiness to serve. Isn't it about time for the people of the country to insist that Mr. Hoover be officially recognized, and that his work be given an official status?